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BREZHNEV ELECTION SPEECH ATTRACTS INTEREST IN WEST

LD271247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Roundup "Based on PRAVDA correspondent and TASS reports for 23 February": "Manifesto of USSR's Peace-Loving Policy"]

[Excerpt] L.I. Brezhnev's speech has attracted the closest attention from the U.S. ruling circles, public and mass media. White House Press Secretary Powell reported that President Carter has familiarized himself with L.I. Brezhnev's speech. Noting that at present the White House has no "definite comment," he said: "We would like to look at the full text of the speech and carefully study the wording so as to be able to pass judgment on it." State Department spokesman Reston also stated that L.I. Brezhnev's speech "will be carefully studied."

The Soviet leader, the New York TIMES writes, charged the United States with doing everything possible, with China and Pakistan, to make more remote the possibility of a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The newspaper highlights the places in L.I. Brezhnev's speech where it says that the United States is using events in Afghanistan as the pretext for expanding its influence in Asia and that the "adventurist doctrines" of the new champions of the position-of-strength policy are not only dangerous to individual countries or groups of countries, but also threaten the peace and security of all states and peoples. L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the New York TIMES notes, sounded confident that the Soviet Armed Forces' might is sufficient to repel any military provocation.

Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev, the Washington POST writes, rejected President Carter's demands on Afghanistan and instead made a demand of his own for an international guarantee from the United States and other countries to end external interference in Afghanistan.

L.I. Brezhnev pointed out: We counterpose a policy of peace and detente to the policy of war hysteria, L'HUMANITE notes. The imperialists are scared that their sphere of domination is shrinking. So they are rushing to pursue a course of a headlong arms race. L'HUMANITE points out that as soon as interference in Afghanistan's affairs ceases and the United States and neighboring countries provide a guarantee of this, the Soviet military assistance will cease to be necessary. The modern colonialists must realize that the world today is not what it was in the fifties. The main task of fighters for peace and detente is to rebuff their intrigues.

The Soviet leader's speech, Italy's L'UNITA points out, represents a USSR action platform aimed at saving detente.

In an interview on the ARD television program an official FRG Government spokesman called L.I. Brezhnev's speech important and noted that the "Federal Chancellor's Office and the FRG Foreign Ministry immediately began carefully analyzing the remarks" of the Soviet leader.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG (FRG) writes: L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed the USSR's readiness to continue the policy of detente and disarmament. He sharply criticized the present American leadership, which is pursuing a line of undermining detente and exacerbating the international situation. The Soviet leader demanded from the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors guarantees of noninterference in that country's internal affairs as a condition for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Applause greeted his statement that the USSR has everything necessary to rebuff any military provocations.

Further Report

ID271259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Roundup of PRAVDA correspondent and TASS reports for 24 February: "Program of Struggle for Peace and Security"]

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, declared: L.I. Brezhnev's speech expresses the USSR's firm determination to continue the struggle for peace and security throughout the whole world and the fact that the Soviet Union, following its peace-loving foreign policy whose foundations were laid by the great Lenin, was and still is the Afghan people's loyal friend. No one is capable of violating this friendship.

Italian newspapers comment widely on L.I. Brezhnev's speech. L'UNITA writes: "The general tone of the speech attests to the USSR's concern with not only present but also future events for the whole complex of East-West relations."

It follows from L.I. Brezhnev's speech that the Soviet Union's policy will continue to be one of strengthening, not destroying detente, a policy of reducing, not building up arms, the West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT emphasizes. Decisively condemning imperialism's policy inimical to all peoples and advocating talks in the name of further strengthening peace, the Soviet leader pointed out that it will only be possible to insure detente in a stubborn political struggle.

While advocating peace, Austria's VOLKSSTIMME points out, at the same time the Soviet leader warned the West that the USSR and its allies will always be able to stand up for themselves and rebuff any hostile attacks.

R. Byrd, Democratic leader in the U.S. Senate, declared that L.I. Brezhnev's statement of the USSR's readiness to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as soon as all forms of external interference in the affairs of that country totally cease must be "studied and analyzed carefully."

The speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Bhupesh Gupta, secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council, said, not only makes a correct analysis of the causes of the present exacerbation of the international situation but also contains constructive proposals which accord with the desires and aspirations of peace-loving forces throughout the world. We in India know well, Bhupesh Gupta said, what a mighty source of strength and aspiration for the developing countries is provided by friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and by its support for our struggle for peace and to strengthen political independence and achieve economic independence.

The life of the Soviet Union is bound up with the ideas of peace and the creation and the Soviet Union is full of firm determination to travel the path of detente and of developing international ties, Senator Ahmet Yildiz, a well-known Turkish politician, declared. This was convincingly demonstrated once again by L.I. Brezhnev in his speech to voters. The USSR is true to its proclaimed program of peace and consolidating security.

U.S. 'POLICEMAN ROLE' HIT; TAG OF 'REVOLUTION EXPORTER' DENIED

LD271601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Article by Yu. Lugovskoy: "In the Role of Policeman"]

[Text] On a train heading for Washington a passenger was tearing up the New York TIMES and throwing the shreds out of the window. A nonplussed fellow traveler asked him why he was doing it. The passenger replied: "Well, you see, sir, I was told that in India this helps to shake off pursuing elephants." "But there are no elephants here," the fellow traveler retorted. "So you see it does help," the first passenger concluded.

This old anecdote will come to mind when you read pieces in the American press attempting to attribute all progressive changes in the developing countries to an "international communist" plot. This kind of propagandist myth-making in the United States was elevated long ago to the status of an art form, an integral component of the elaboration of foreign policy actions. This "art" is currently being vigorously practised, with the events in Afghanistan as a pretext.

If the property of American concerns or their branches is nationalized in some liberated country this is done, of course, "on the Kremlin's instigation." If some country or other declares its intention to build socialism this signifies a "dangerous violation of the status quo" and the emergence of a "Soviet threat," and if a dictator is overthrown somewhere, one who has sold on the U.S. market not only oil, tin and citrus fruits but also his country's sovereignty, in this case we have an "emergency situation."

This kind of interpretation of any progressive change has become a cliche in the Western countries, particularly in the United States. This is a glaring example of class narrow-mindedness in the approach to the phenomena of international life and a lack of understanding of their sources and motive forces. But more important is the fact that the West resorts to anti-Soviet slander for the purpose, first, of distorting the meaning of particular events and, second, of creating a pretext for its aggressive actions. This is precisely what Washington is doing in its claims to hegemony in world affairs and to the role of international policeman supervising "order" in the world--the kind of "order" that suits the United States, of course.

However, neither the real correlation of forces in the world nor the lessons of many events in very recent history give the United States any grounds for such claims. Indeed it is not long since the ignominious failure of the aggressive adventure in Indochina which was immediately followed by assurances that the United States would avoid creating "new Vietnams." However, there is more and more talk in the United States at the moment about overcoming the "Vietnam syndrome." And once again the sense of realism is giving away to the temptation to voice special rights to control over events in one or other part of the world, albeit many thousands of miles from U.S. borders.

There is no shortage of various political models and military doctrines in Washington whose authors maintain that "U.S. security must be protected in forward positions." The extensive area of Asia stretching from the Persian Gulf throughout the whole of southern Asia has been declared in Washington an "arc of instability." Yet it is clear that whatever way events develop in this area they are the business of the Asian countries and their peoples. [paragraph continues]

You really have to mangle the elementary concepts of international law to be able to transfer control of these events to the State Department, the Pentagon or any other U.S. department.

Nevertheless, the United States, as indicated by Carter's recent message to Congress, is taking it upon itself to police other people's affairs. The development of events in the Near and Middle East area shows what dangerous consequences ambitions of this kind can entail. Around three dozen warships have converged on the Arabian Sea area for the obvious purpose of frightening the Iranian people. And this is just part of the menacing U.S. preparations. The American headquarters intend to deploy throughout the Indian Ocean ships of the American 5th fleet which is in the process of being formed. They are converting the Island of Diego Garcia into a nuclear weapons base threatening all littoral countries. Essentially this means that the Pentagon's iron fist is being thrown in the faces of all littoral countries of Asia and Africa, which have long insisted that the Indian Ocean become a zone of peace. The United States wants the chance to create new air bases in this region. This applies primarily to Kenya, Somalia and Oman. The spotlight falls particularly on the base at Mombasa (Kenya), which, to all intents and purposes, the Americans are already using, and the Somali Port of Berbera. The recent visit to Pakistan by the creator of the "arc of instability" Brzezinski indicates that the Pentagon regards these countries as a bridgehead for hostile actions against Afghanistan.

The Pentagon's provocative actions are by no means dictated by fear that the U.S. economy might be deprived of Near East oil. It is perfectly clear that the new bout of "aircraft-carrier diplomacy" is dictated by a desire to curb the growing national liberation movement, global strategic considerations and concern at the fate of the $10 billion of capital investments in the Indian Ocean basin from which U.S. monopolies annually reap a plentiful harvest. At the same time, it is known that the Soviet Union has neither military bases nor concessions in this area, that is is threatening no one and that it has no intention of threatening anyone. Why then, one wonders, the fables about the "Kremlin's machinations" over which Washington is making such a vociferous fuss about at the moment?

Is it only the Indian Ocean basin that we are talking about here? Quite recently the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT pointed out that the Pentagon has 480,000 soldiers stationed abroad. Apart from Western Europe, they are stationed at numerous bases in the Far East, on archipelagoes lost in the expanses of the Pacific Ocean, in Australia and the Atlantic area.

The U.S. decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries also cannot be regarded in isolation from the Pentagon's general global military preparations. The well-known doctrine of simultaneously waging "one and a half wars" shows that the measures to build up the U.S. military potential abroad are interrelated on a global scale. It is no accident that the United States currently wants to use its bases in Japan as transfer points for the dispatch of "quick reaction forces" to the Persian Gulf. Noteworthy also is the fact that American aircraft-carriers have been dispatched to the Persian Gulf area from the Mediterranean and bases in the Philippines.

A group of scientists from the Brookings Institution have estimated that over a period of 30 years--from 1946 through 1975--the United States resorted on 215 occasions to force or shows of force in various parts of the world to safeguard its political aims. The U.S. pretensions to world hegemony are a real threat to peace and the independent development of the peoples. No anti-Soviet fabrications by American propaganda can hide this fact.

To maintain that the class struggle, the struggle for social renewal and for economic progress is being waged by people in many countries merely "at Moscow's behest" is to simply deny them the right to self-reliance and independence and to the restructuring of life according to their wishes. Does Washington seriously believe that when in Angola or Laos, Afghanistan or Ethiopia, South Yemen or Kampuchea the people drive out tyrants and dictators, when an industrial state sector is created there or agrarian transformations are carried out this cannot be the product of self-reliant development? How naive! Nevertheless, many of these countries have been targets for outside interference by circles in the United States to whom the primary forces in politics replaces law and the norms of morality. Is it surprising that peoples in many countries are opposing this imperialist policy? "Tie off a vein and you cause disease. Dam a river and you cause a flood. Dam the future and revolutions break out," Victor Hugo said.

As for the Soviet Union's attitude toward the important processes taking place in the developing countries it has been repeatedly expounded with utmost clarity and precision. Since V.I. Lenin's time we have never regarded revolution as an export product. The Soviet Union does not interfere in other countries' internal affairs; it has never imposed its ideology on anyone. But, as is known, ideas are great travelers. And they travel without visas. They sprout in the soil of various countries. And if the people of a particular country independently choose the socialist path of development then we make no bones about being in sympathy with this. In the developing countries we are on the side of the forces of progress.

The Soviet Union regards these countries as its natural partners and allies in the anti-imperialist struggle, in the struggle for peace. The Soviet Union is linked to many of these countries by treaties. The leaders of many countries have repeatedly stressed that not only do these relations not violate their sovereignty in the foreign policy sphere but they promote its consolidation in every way. The imperialist circles are keeping up their efforts to tell other countries how to live and what to do. But today these attempts are bound to fail.

PRESSURES ON ASEAN COUNTRIES TO FORM 'NEW SEATO' SCORED

LD270921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[D. Kosyrev article under the "International Notes" rubric: "Seeking Allies"]

[Text] R. Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asian and Pacific affairs, has returned from the Philippines--the last country on his tour of Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] countries. (This association includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.) Without going into detail about the talks he conducted in these countries Holbrooke confirmed the U.S. intention to continue to step up arms deliveries to the association's states.

Holbrooke's visit has a clearly militarist purpose. The supplies of American combat hardware to the ASEAN countries are being conducted with a view to standardizing these states' arms.

The idea of creating a new militarist bloc in Southeast Asia is being imposed increasingly persistently by Washington on countries of the region. It figures constantly in the talks being held in Asian capitals by American, Australian and New Zealand visitors. Moreover a ready-made scenario for the creation of the bloc is already being proposed, as AFP, in particular, has reported from Bangkok.

According to this report the legal basis of the new bloc is to be the Manila treaty, which back in 1954 linked the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, France and Britain by a "mutual defense" commitment. It was precisely the Manila treaty which formed the basis of the SEATO military bloc, which collapsed in 1977 after the collapse of American aggression in Indochina.

Washington's "junior partners" in the ANZUS (United States, Australia, New Zealand) bloc--the Australian and New Zealand governments--are also actively acting as "pushers" for the American side. For example New Zealand Prime Minister R. Muldoon and Australian Foreign Minister A. Peacock visited the Philippines at the same time. Neither of them hid the fact that one of the goals of their visits was to discuss problems linked precisely with the Manila treaty.

In its turn Washington has focused its efforts on Thailand. Under the false pretext of "defense against the Vietnamese threat" American weapons and advisers are being sent to this country.

Intensive "bridge-building" is in progress between Washington and Singapore with its unique strategic position on the route from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean. Singapore was visited by a delegation of American congressmen headed by R. Ichord which earnestly publicized the "U.S. adherence to the defense of Southeast Asian security." The press in the countries of the region reports that attempts are being made to drag Indonesia into the "new SEATO."

If circumstances permit, Washington would not mind extending the framework of the Manila treaty to include ASEAN states not having bilateral agreements on military cooperation with the United States. For many months Washington carried out soundings about transforming the ASEAN grouping into a military organization. At the time these soundings produced negative results--many leaders of countries in the association, which was created for economic development, opposed the militarization of ASEAN. But now it is becoming clear that Washington is staging a roundabout maneuver: The creation of a "new SEATO" on the basis of the Manila treaty would allow the countries of Southeast Asia to be drawn into it one by one.

Diplomatic "range finding" in this field is also taking place in the capitals of Southeast Asia. In some places this is not bearing fruit. For example President Marcos of the Philippines viewed with anxiety Washington's intention to use the Manila treaty as a pretext for the "defense" of Pakistan and Thailand from the "communist threat." Indonesian Vice President A. Halik has said the same.

The model on which the United States would like to build a "new SEATO" is clear: The region's developing countries are assigned the modest role of "subsidiary" allies to the biggest powers which pursue their own interests; that extend beyond the framework of Southeast Asia. The Pentagon evidently intends to fill the "strategic vacuum" which is taking shape in the Pacific as American warships are transferred to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf by arming new "allies." Moreover the quest for such allies is not limited only to Southeast Asia. The proposal made by American Congressman L. Wolff in Tokyo recently to create a "common defense fund of Pacific states" is symptomatic. There are signs that Japan, linked to the United States by the "security treaty," is also joining the game. Talks on the creation of a "Pacific community" with a clear military thrust have long been in progress there. The recent visit of Prime Minister M. Ohira to Australia was followed with particular attention in Japan because Washington is also putting forward the idea of including Japan in the ANZUS bloc. Finally the reminder made by British Cabinet minister [as published] P. Blaker in Bangkok on "Britain's commitments under the Manila treaty" is evidence that Britain also has no objection to joining in the "bloc combinations" in the Pacific.

What we can see here is an intention to impose participation in foreign militarist plans, which are clearly not compatible with the peaceful independent development of countries of the region, on the peoples of Southeast Asia.

CARTER PURSUES POLICY OF EXACERBATING INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD271802 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 27, TASS--President J. Carter, in an interview to editors of a number of provincial newspapers, reiterated the intention of his administration to pursue the line towards a further exacerbation of the international situation, staking on crude force. He has literally stated that the United States is operating with reliance on force, from positions of strength. This force, Carter said, must also be recognised by both U.S. allies and potential adversaries.

It is clear from the words of the head of the Washington administration that the United States has divided the globe into certain zones of its own "interest." He has given special attention to the protection of U.S. interests in south-west Asia--an area where Washington has now concentrated a biggest-to-date armada of combat ships and is engaged in intensive war preparations.

Carter has put forward an idea of setting up an echeloned force of aggression to assure U.S. imperialist interest in this oil-rich area of the globe.

Carter implied that the United States would wish to see Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and other countries unite and create a due military potential, discharging, in his words, the role of "the first line" for these forces of aggression.

"The second line," in the White House's design, would be composed of a number of other countries, for instance, of Moslem countries, "pledging support for each other," and, finally, "the third line" would include countries like the United States, which, the head of the Washington administration stressed, "have vital interests in the region of the Persian Gulf." Thus, the U.S. President was actually talking about the establishment of an alliance to replace the CENTO bloc which had disintegrated several years ago.

In putting forward his proposal, Carter did not come up with any radically new departure. The policy of knocking together aggressive military blocs, which he is now recapitulating, had been pursued by Washington even back at the time of the late Dulles and the policy has long proved bankrupt.

In expanding its "presence" in the region, Washington intends to make broad use of the bases and other military facilities in the territory of foreign states, for instance of such "allies" as Israel and Egypt. Carter said that Cairo and Tel Aviv had offered to the United States the use of the military facilities should this become necessary at the time of a crisis. Carter said that the United States, in this respect, has also been sounding the positions of a number of other states in the region. Among others, mention was made of a tentative agreement enabling the United States to use naval and air force bases in Kenya, Oman and Somalia.

The U.S. President hypocritically expressed a "hope" that Iran would live in conditions of security and would not become an object of interference by any country in its internal affairs. Carter asserted that it was the wish of the United States that Iran get rid of the illegal subversive activity which can lead to the overthrow of the existing government. In the meantime it is well known, and this is constantly being mentioned by the Iranian leaders, that it is precisely Washington that is actually interfering in Iran's affairs, threatening it with military and economic sanctions. It is also known that at some time in the past the United States actively assisted the former shah to get rid of the "illegal (in Washington's opinion--note by TASS) subversive activity" which caused the death of tens of thousands of Iranians.

The statement of the present incumbent of the White House contained the now standard attacks against the Soviet Union, attempts to distort the essence of events in Afghanistan caused by the aggression against the Afghan people in which the chief role is played by the United States, its allies and China.

ARMAND HAMMER IN MOSCOW, MEETS BREZHNEV

Search For 'Acceptable Solutions'

LD271214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Armand Hammer, prominent representative of U.S. business circles and president of Occidental Petroleum, in the Kremlin today at the latter's request.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted Hammer's contribution to the development of mutually advantageous economic relations and cultural links between the USSR and the United States.

The complications in the relations between our countries as well as in the international situation in general in recent times are a direct consequence of the current course of the U.S. administration directed against the interests of peace and relaxation of international tension and at upsetting, to the detriment of the interests of security of the Soviet Union, the balance of forces that has formed in the world.

To justify this course, inventions about a Soviet military threat in Western Europe are used, the meaning of events in Afghanistan--to which the USSR rendered necessary assistance in rebuffing external aggression on a perfectly lawful basis--is being distorted and fabrications are being spread about some sort of evil plans of the Soviet Union with regard to Iran, Pakistan and so on.

By means of these fabrications Washington is trying to conceal military, political and economic expansion and the actions of the United States which are fraught with great danger to peace and the security of many nations in various regions--in Western Europe, in the Far, Middle and Near East and in Africa.

Naturally, the Soviet Union cannot but react to the threat created to the interests of its security.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described as regrettable the measures of the U.S. Government leading to a curtailment and complication of Soviet-American relations for which there have not been nor are there any objective reasons. The steps taken by Washington to the detriment of trade and economic links between our countries will, naturally, not exert the influence on the USSR that the U.S. administration is counting on. However, they will most certainly deprive U.S. business circles of advantageous contracts.

The only sensible course, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, is the relaxation of tension, reduction of armaments, mutually advantageous cooperation and search for mutually acceptable solutions to arising problems on an honest and just basis.

Hammer agreed that the deterioration in relations between the USSR and the United States was not in the interest of either side. He expressed the hope that a sound, constructive basis would be restored in these relations and that they would be able to continue to develop to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and of universal peace.

Taking part in the conversation was Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Hammer on Brezhnev Meeting

LD272216 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] And now we bring you an interview that Armand Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum firm, gave to a Soviet television correspondent: [Begin Hammer recording]

I think we had a very constructive and useful meeting. It lasted 2 hours. First, I must say that Mr Brezhnev looked fine. He was in good health and he looked just as good as I saw him 1 and 1/2 years ago when I visited him in Yalta when he was vacationing.

We discussed the Afghan situation and he explained to me why the Soviet Union had moved into Afghanistan: that it was at the request of the government--three governments of Afghanistan had requested it. [sentence as heard]

If the United States and the neighbors of Iran [as heard] would guarantee that there would be no interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the people of Afghanistan, Russia would remove her troops, since the cause for which they went there would be removed.

And I think once this misunderstanding about Afghanistan is removed, I have great hopes that there would be no boycott of the Olympics and that conditions can return to normal the way they were before this happened.

Then I think we can have good trade relations. I saw Mr Patolichev after I saw Mr Brezhnev, and I am sure that Mr Patolichev wants good trade relations, and once we can remove this misunderstanding which has arisen over Afghanistan, I think we can resume again the good relations we had before this. [end recording]

PLAN TO PARK MISSILES IN SPACE VIOLATES COMMITMENTS

LD271629 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 27, TASS--The U.S. administration, that is pursuing a policy of undermining detente and aggravating the international situation, is stepping up attempts to spread the arms race to outer space and intends, in violation of assumed international obligations, to place nuclear ballistic missiles on near-terrestrial orbits.

It was reported by the AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine that the U.S. Department of Defence is studying the question of "parking" or placing on space orbits modified Minuteman-2 intercontinental missiles. The magazine's military affairs editor that being studied as a variant is the possibility of launching a large nonpiloted flying vehicle for the Minuteman-3, or placing on orbit about a half of the number of the modified Minuteman-2 (their total number is 250) to a distance of 200 miles over the earth.

The Pentagon, the magazine reports, intends to sign a contract with Boeing in May to check the first of the two variants by means of a model.

The Pentagon's strategists try to justify their sinister plans, threatening peace and the security of all states and peoples, with references to the nonexistent "Soviet military threat" and the "need" to "regain the strategic initiative." Such references are absolutely untenable and false. As is known, the Soviet Union has proposed to the participants in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, including the United States, to sign a treaty on not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional arms.

The creation by the United States of a system of nuclear missiles capable of deployment of near-terrestrial orbit would run counter to U.S. commitments under the treaty on the principles of the activities of states in studying and utilizing outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. The United States is the depository country of this treaty and in accordance with Article 4 of this treaty signatory states undertook not to place an orbit around the earth objects carrying nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction. [as received]

By its work on plans to place in space Minuteman-2 nuclear missiles the United States again clearly demonstrates its disregard for its international commitments. The attempts by U.S. leading circles to look for mythical violations of international law by other states appear more than hypocritical against this background.

CHINA

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON PRC GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE, PURGE

LD271726 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Reports coming from Beijing say that a major political shakeup is under way in the Chinese leadership. Observers believe that among top party and government officials relieved of their posts are the deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Wang Dongxing, and members of the Politburo Ji Dengkui, Chen Xilian, Wu De and Cher Yonggui. The press have not mentioned them since mid-January. They did not attend the official celebrations of the lunar new year. Nearly a half of the officials in local government were sacked. In the army, at least 20 top-ranking officials were replaced.

An important aspect of the present reshuffle was that nearly all purged officials were promoted during the Cultural Revolution. Observers are of the opinion that the deputy chairman of the Communist Party, Deng Xiaoping, is using the reshuffle to consolidate the position of his associates who belong to the so-called pragmatic wing of the Chinese leadership. The reshuffle and purge started after Deng Xiaoping delivered a report on the situation in the country at the government conference on 16 January. The report is being studied as a directive. Reports say that the present internal struggle in the Chinese leadership is taking place against a background of further exacerbation of the situation in the country. People in many cities have openly expressed their discontent with arbitrary rule by the authorities, low living standards and unemployment.

According to official reports, there are 20 million unemployed in China. The press has carried reports that one-third of all industrial enterprises which are unprofitable are to be closed down. That means that from 20-25 more million workers will lose their jobs and as a result, means of subsistence. Desperation drives many Chinese to crime. The French newspaper LE MONDE says that the crime rate in China is breaking all records. The authorities have sent troops to ostensibly wipe out crime but in fact to crush all dissent. Beijing newspapers have been forced to admit that the Chinese people do not trust the policy of the Maoist government. Only one-third of officials at all levels are believed to support the policy of China's present leadership.

The leading newspaper, PEOPLE'S DAILY, says there is a lack of stability and unity in the country. All the indications are that the crisis of the Beijing regime is taking on a new dimension.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON SOVIET STRATEGY SCORED

LD311206 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

["Beijing Instigators"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--Malicious anti-Soviet propaganda continues in China, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (THE RED STAR) writes today. It is based on all kind of concoctions and slander. On January eleventh, this year, for instance, Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO carried an article headlined "Soviet Union's Military Strategy Aims at Achieving World Hegemony." Noting its provocative and incendiary nature, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes: "After frightening the United States with a mythical Soviet 'military threat', Beijing immediately advises its American friends not to overestimate the strength of the USSR. The United States, don't you see, must not be afraid of the Soviet Union, and 'until it increases its military potential several times over' ought to start war against the USSR already now. As for China, for the sake of 'joint actions,' it undertakes to 'create a threat' in the East, 'to conduct propaganda to safeguard' the United States aggression, and may agree to a limited participation in the war by its own armed forces. To put it in a nutshell, China agrees to fight the Soviet Union to the last American soldier...

"Well, this is the crux of the matter: The Chinese would like to draw the United States into 'joint actions' against the USSR, but expect that the Americans start the war. Incidentally, the West has a different opinion on this question. The United States itself seeks to draw China into 'joint actions' against the USSR but expects that the Chinese start the war and the Americans undertake only to assist with arms and military hardware."

Emphasizing that Beijing pursues a "parallel course" with the United States in the aggressive actions against Afghanistan, that it attached itself to Washington's military chariot for "coordinated actions" against the Afghan revolution, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes:

"But Washington should hardly take comfort in the idea that 'China will become an appendage of its policy.' Mao's heirs have their own hegemonistic aims, and they are very extensive. Beijing has more than once made and continues making new territorial claims on neighbouring countries, demanding that an area, which exceeds the territory of the People's Republic of China itslef, be included into China."

The Maoists' policy rests on a Mao plan worked out by Mao Zedong in his time. "Within several years," Mao said, "we will certainly build a big empire and will be ready for landings in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco." He pinned his hopes on a third world war in which the USSR and the United States would exhaust each other. Afterwards nothing could prevent China from establishing world hegemony.

The above-mentioned RENMIN RIBAO article essentially urges the implementation of this Mao plan in present conditions, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says in conclusion.

'TEAM SPIRIT 80' EXERCISES LABELED 'OVERT THREAT'

LD271613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Unattributed correspondent report: "Aggressive Intrigues"]

[Text] Pyongyang--Commenting on the "Team Spirit 80" military maneuvers beginning in South Korea on 1 March, NODONG SINMUN emphasizes that they testify to the U.S. imperialists' daily intensifying intrigues in Korea.

The forthcoming maneuvers are an overt threat to the Korean people and a provocative act aimed at increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula. Not only do they threaten peace but they hinder the resolution of the question of the country's unification. NODONG SINMUN points out that the United States is trying to cast a shadow over the very idea of dialog between North and South by arranging the military maneuvers at the same time as contacts have been renewed between the governments of the two parts of the country.

DPRK TRADE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

SK280551 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 27 Feb 80 SK

[Text] A trade delegation of the DPRK Government, headed by Comrade Pang Tae-yul and visiting the Soviet Union to sign a protocol on the exchange of commercial goods between the Soviet Union and Korea in 1980, has arrived in Odessa, a city along the shores of the Black Sea. The Korean guests have toured industrial enterprises in the city and scenic places and historic sites of the revolution.

At the banquet held for the Korean guests, Comrade Pan Tae-yul, vice minister of foreign trade, expressed thanks for the hospitality afforded them. He also expressed his belief that the friendship and cooperative relation between Korea and the Soviet Union will develop and be strengthened.

MEETING OF USSR-KOREA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HELD

SK280623 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 27 Feb 80 SK

[Text] The meeting of the Central Committee of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society was held yesterday. The meeting evaluated the results of the work which the friendship society carried out last year and adopted the work plan of this Soviet mass social organization for 1980.

The USSR-Korea Friendship Society is comprised of member groups at more than 350 plants, enterprises, universities, colleges and middle schools. There are branches of this society in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Siberia, and the Far East.

Many activists of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society are carrying out the work of introducing to Soviet workers the success the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has attained in socialist construction.

Along with other organizations, the USSR-Korea Friendship Society will participate in the celebrations during the week of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the democratic and peaceful reunification of the country and in other events such as the ones commemorating the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army and other anniversaries which are significant in the relations between the Soviet Union and Korea.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHAPTER OUTLINES 1980 PROGRAM

SK280500 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 26 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Korea Friendship Society is one of the social organizations in our country. The society's members include more than 300 industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, office organs and institutions. Each of the Soviet socialist republics of the USSR has a chapter of the society. Now let us listen to a talk by (Bukhbyeva), member of the Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic Chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. [Brief recording in Russian fading into Korean]

Dear friends in Korea, I am very happy to have this opportunity to extend warm greetings to you on behalf of the activists of the Kazakhstan Chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and in my own name. Our republic is located far away from socialist Korea. But, for genuine friendship, the great distance is not a problem. As in other areas of the USSR, there are hundreds of thousands of Korean friends in Kazakhstan Republic. The Kazakhstan Chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was one of the first chapters of the society organized in the Soviet Union.

In our republic, more than 30 industrial enterprises, plants, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, colleges and middle schools are members of the Kazakhstan Chapter of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. The activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society have been conducting various activities to strengthen and develop the friendship with the fraternal Korean people. Among these activities are lectures and discussions on socialist Korea, gatherings with the Kazakhstan technicians who have returned from the DPRK after having worked there, and exhibitions showing the successes attained by the Korean people in their socialist contruction.

The mutual visits between the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association have greatly contributed to the developing of friendly ties between the two countries. Recently many activists of our Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Chapter have been to the DPRK. I myself visited the DPRK last August. I was very impressed by the developments in your country. While in the DPRK, we met many functionaries of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association and exchanged friendly conversations with them. I was very happy to see that our Korean friends were making efforts for the development of friendly ties between workers of the two countries.

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce to you briefly our work program for 1980. This year our country will commemorate such events as the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialists by the Soviet Army and the 32d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, significant events in the history of Soviet-Korean relations and in the life of the fraternal Korean people.

PRAVDA CARRIES A. PETROV ARTICLE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD272202 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

["Afghanistan: Rebuffing Enemy Sallies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 28, TASS--Today's newspaper PRAVDA carries an article by A. Petrov on the abortive attempts by provocateurs and diversionists to upset the tranquility and order in the Afghan capital.

One is not surprised, the article says, that after the forces of Afghan security and militia organs had captured the organisers and perpetrators of the rampages, the latter turned out to be subversive elements paid and equipped abroad and infiltrated into the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan from Pakistan, who have the U.S. secret services behind them. At present, investigation is going on and, according to a statement of the Afghan authorities, relevant documents will be made public. It is characteristic that the White House is issuing loud protestations of U.S. "non-complicity" in these events. But is such a coincidence purely accidental?

President Carter had demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Afghanistan by February 20. Of course, such demands fall within the sphere of "ultimatums" to which the U.S. administration so rashly resorts on any occasion. At the same time, however, one cannot fail to perceive a coincidence, namely that the "pogroms" in Kabul organized by infiltrated gangs began on February 21, i.e., on the morrow following the expiry of the "Carter ultimatum."

At present, with reliance on documents captured and the evidence of the organizers of the disturbances, one can definitely state that what was in progress was preparation of a counterrevolutionary rebellion, with the "pogroms" and the destabilized situation in the Afghan capital serving as a prologue to it.

The Carter administration, the article says further, is waging a struggle against the present Democratic Afghanistan and its Government because they pursue a policy which accords with the interests of their people and not with Washington's strategic anti-Soviet ambitions. Imperialists would wish to be able to decide for the Afghan people the political course it should follow, the government that must be in power in Kabul and against what neighbour Afghanistan must be turned.

They have already assigned such a role to Pakistan, having turned the country, against the will and the interests of its people, into a springboard for an open aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Pakistani leaders swear that they have nothing to do with the events now occurring in Afghanistan, asserting that they are only providing "humanitarian" assistance to the Afghan refugees.

"It is hardly worthwhile believing the words of a regime which is playing the game of 'humanitarianism' and which has been described by Western bourgeois press as one of the most 'ruthless and tryannical dictatorships' in Asia. As to facts, one cannot help believing them. And the facts irrefutably indicate a direct responsibility of the Pakistani regime for the undeclared war unleashed from its territory against Afghanistan and for the recent actions as part of the criminal interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, committed in Kabul by diversionists infiltrated from Pakistan. Pakistan has been repeatedly warned about this responsibility through diplomatic channels both by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

A resort to hypocritical statements about "non-complicity" in the provocations against the Afghan people cannot hide the imperialist policy being pursued by the United States of America, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the pro-Zionist leadership of Egypt against the lawful Government of Afghanistan. It is beyond doubt that any provocations of the enemies of the Afghan people, any encroachments on the sovereignty and freedom of Afghanistan will continue to meet with a firm and resolute rebuff, the author of the article in the PRAVDA stresses in conclusion.

REPORTAGE ON APPEARANCE, COMMENTS OF AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL

Party Conference Appearance

LD281052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A conference of secretaries of provincial, town, area and district committees of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] has taken place in Kabul. It discussed questions of intensifying the organizational and political work of the party among broad strata of the population at the current stage of the April revolution.

Participants in the conference were received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Afghan prime minister.

Norwegian Paper Interview

LD272210 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Oslo, February 27, TASS--Interfering in our internal affairs, U.S. imperialist circles and the CIA nurtured plans to turn Afghanistan into a base for subversive actions against socialist countries and the national liberation and revolutionary movement in the whole of the region, stated Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). In an interview with a correspondent of the Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN who visited Kabul recently, Babrak Karmal emphasized that in keeping with CIA plans the eastern and southern parts of Afghanistan were to become Pakistan's sphere of influence and the northern and northeastern part of Afghanistan were to become China's sphere of influence. It was planned to set up in the central part of the country and in Kabul a bloody terroristic regime which would serve as a base for subversive actions against the revolution in Iran and other national liberation movements in this part of the world.

Babrak Karmal related that for the sake of attaining their goals U.S. imperialist circles and Chinese hegemonists used in Afghanistan all forms of criminal methods of fighting against the national-liberation movements--from infiltration of their agents into the party ranks, such as Hafizollah Amin, from attempts to stir up strife between progressive forces, to organizing a sanguinary terror with the use of local reaction for the purposes.

For some time, Babrak Karmal went on to say, the enemies of the people managed to seize power in the party and the country, after which they started physically destroying the most respectful people, engineers, teachers, clergymen, physicians, peasants, and workers. Two thousand party members died at their hands. However, in spite of that, relying on the determination of an overwhelming majority of the people and the party and in alliance with all national and democratic forces, we succeeded in restoring the party and returning power to the people.

Babrak Karmal sharply condemned the interference by U.S. imperialist circles as well as by the ruling circles of China and Pakistan in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Those forces which come out against the security, independence and territorial integrity of our country, he said, undergo training and get military equipment at foreign bases and in military camps outside Afghanistan. Arms to the mercenaries are supplied every day through Pakistani ports and by the Karakorum highway.

We have available evidence, Babrak Karmal went on to say, that Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian officers and men as well as U.S. 'instructors', wearing Afghan uniform, together with Afghan mercenaries are participating in armed provocations against the DRA.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the DRA rejected the pretensions of U.S. imperialist circles which, jointly with Chinese hegemonists, are trying to assume some rights to a solution to so-called 'Afghan question'. In actual fact, he emphasised, it is a question of not only Afghanistan's security. Afghanistan is being used only as a pretext. A large-scale international conspiracy is being carried out behind the back of the peoples and contrary to their interests. The USA, China and local reaction, Babrak Karmal said, are stepping up interference in the affairs of our country. It is exactly because of this that a limited contingent of Soviet troops is here. The contingent has been sent here at the request of the Afghan people for the protection of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the DRA from outside aggressionon the part of forces sent by the USA, China and Pakistan. Thereby the Soviet Union is discharging its internationalist duty.

In answer to the question as to what may serve as a guarantee of restoration of peace in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said: There is no other reliable guarantee apart from complete cessation of interference by all forces which stage the military intervention and conduct the aggressive political propaganda against us. There can be no reliable guarantee without elimination of the bases and camps where Chinese, U.S., Egyptian, Pakistani, British and Israeli instructors train saboteurs, terrorists, bandits and killers. There can be no reliable guarantee of peace without cessation by the foreign invaders of the provision of terrorists with arms and foreign currency. There can be no such guarantee without Pakistan's and the USA's obligation to keep away from Afghanistan.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, the prime minister of the DRA emphasised that the people of Afghanistan is full of determination to repel any aggression on the part of forces that are hostile to it.

Swedish Paper Interview

LD280302 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, has said the limited contingent of Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan when acts of aggression and hostile propaganda against his country are stopped. In an interview published by the Swedish newspaper NORRSKENEFLAMMAN on Wednesday, he emphasized that interference was being carried out by the United States, China, Pakistan, Israel and Egypt which were training terrorists to be smuggled into Afghanistan. In particular, Babrak Karmal held Pakistan responsible for allowing its territory to be used as a base for aggression against Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN'S BARIALAY COMMENTS ON U.S., REACTIONARY 'PLOTS'

LD271248 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Western propaganda is spreading various fabrications about developments in Afghanistan. For instance, it was said that a member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mahmud Barialay, was allegedly wounded in exchange of fire which took place during a meeting of the country's Revolutionary Council. In reality, Mahmud Barialay is well, and as head of the delegation is on his way to the capital of Ethiopia to attend a meeting of the Bureau of the Presidium of the WPC. On its way to Addis Ababa the Afghan delegation stopped over in Moscow. Mahmud Barialay had this to say in an interview for Radio Moscow:

The national democratic revolution was performed in Afghanistan in 1978, said Mahmud Barialay. It opened before the working people broad prospects for freedom and progress. From the very first days the Democratic Government of the country, continued the member of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, began carrying out progressive and democratic reforms. At the same time, American imperialism and the reactionary forces of the region started masterminding plots against the Afghan revolution. In Pakistan, American and Chinese instructors have been training and arming the reactionary forces. This interference continues today as well. Some 30 military bases and 50 military camps have been set up in Pakistan along the border with Afghanistan, said Mahmud Barialay.

Arms, American dollars, British pounds and Pakistani rupees are streaming to the so-called counterrevolutionary rebels from Beijing, from the reactionary regimes of the Arab countries, from the United States and other imperialist countries. To prevent the threat of losing political independence coming from the imperialist camp, the government of the country, expressing the will of the Afghan people, turned for help to the friendly and fraternal government of the Soviet Union. The request for help made to our Soviet friends was just and lawful, said Mahmud Barialay. It was based on legality and international laws, on the Afghan-Soviet treaty and Article 51 of the UN Charter. We have deep respect for the Soviet people, who in the course of many years have been helping the Afghan people as a good friend and neighbor. And today, on behalf of the Afghan people, we express gratitude to the Soviet Union for that friendly assistance which was given at the most difficult stage of the struggle against outside aggression and for our freedom and independence.

As President Leonid Brezhnev said in his recent speech before voters in Moscow, Washington, which has raised a hysterical campaign, is well aware about the intervention against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. The Americans, together with the Chinese and others, are themselves directing that intervention, which has created a serious threat to the Afghan revolution. Mahmud Barialay recalled the statement of President Brezhnev that the Soviet Union would withdraw its military contingents from Afghanistan as soon as the reasons which prompted their presence there will cease to exist and when the Afghan Government will say that their presence is no longer necessary. Soviet military contingents, he said, will remain in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan until the outside aggression is ended.

I express deep gratitude, said Mahmud Barialay, to the people of the Soviet Union for the assistance given to my country at a very difficult time and for its devotion to its fraternal and internationalist duties.

AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER DISCUSSES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD272132 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 27, TASS--A solemn meeting was held today in the Afghan capital by the management of the Afghan-Soviet society devoted to the 59th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on the establishment of friendly relations. Speaking at the meeting, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and Education Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Anahita Ratebzad pointed out that the 1921 treaty on friendship between the two countries consolidated Afghanistan's independence justly won in the struggle against British colonialism, laid the groundwork for a peaceful foreign policy of the young Afghan state, becoming an example of inter-state relations of a new type.

In the decades that have elapsed since, A. Ratebzad went on to say, the Soviet Union was consistently giving an all-round internationalist assistance to its southern neighbors. The Soviet Union's vast economic, technical and cultural assistance helped lay the foundation for the national economy of Afghanistan, to build about 150 industrial and agricultural projects some of which are still under construction: electric power stations, plants and factories, state agricultural farms. Thousands of skilled engineers and technicians graduated from the polytechnical institute and autorepair technical school in Kabul, the mining and oil technical school in Mazar-e-Sharif, built in cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Afghan people call the road of friendship the automobile road through the Hindu Kush mountain ridges linking the central and southern Afghanistan with the country's northern areas.

Anahita Ratebzad stressed that the glorious anniversary of the signing of the first friendship treaty between the two countries is marked in circumstances when the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan has embarked on a new stage in its development. The April revolution elevated the traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples to a qualitatively new level of fraternity and revolutionary solidarity. This was further consolidated and clearly demonstrated by the treaty signed in Moscow on December 5, 1978, on friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. When the aggressive actions of and interference by U.S. imperialists and their allies in the internal affairs of Afghanistan had posed a direct threat to the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Soviet Union responded to the request of the Afghan Government and, in full accord with international law and the provisions of bilateral treaty on friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation, provided the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with an all-round moral and material assistance.

The gains of the April revolution, Anahita Ratebzad has said in conclusion, are drawing a spiteful reaction from the enemies of the Afghan people, enemies of the Afghan-Soviet friendship.

We declare that the Soviet Union has been and remains our first friend. In this friendship, the free and grateful people of Afghanistan see an earnest of their bright future, a guarantee of freedom and independence of their country. They will resolutely defend it against any schemes.

The solemn meeting was attended by members of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of Afghanistan, ambassadors of the socialist countries, representatives of the public of the Afghan capital. The soiree was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ITEM ON USSR PLAN FOR AFGHANISTAN LINKED TO VICTOR LOUIS

LD281119 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Feb 80 p 34 LD

[David Adamson report: "Kremlin 'Floats' Plan for UN Force in Kabul"]

[Excerpts] A report that Mr Brezhnev has sent an informal message indicating he is interested in Lord Carrington's idea for a neutral Afghanistan was being regarded cautiously in London last night as a "floater" by the Kremlin.

The report, which appeared in the London EVENING NEWS, is understood to have originated from Victor Louis, the newspaper's Moscow correspondent and a Soviet citizen who has close connections with the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He has a variable track record on diplomatic stories involving interpretation, but is regarded as fairly sound when it comes to hard fact.

The suggestion that there might be UN troops stationed there was not being taken too seriously in London. It is considered unlikely that the UN would be willing to intervene in such a situation, even if member states were willing to contribute forces.

The Foreign Office has not received any messages, formal or informal, from the Kremlin, although it has seen a copy of the original story from Mr Louis.

ARREST OF PRC AGENTS IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD271325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1058 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Correspondents R. Musin, L. Ponomarev dispatch]

[Text] Kabul, 27 February, TASS--In a Kabul district last Monday an anti-counter-revolution youth detachment arrested two Pakistani agents who were found to be carrying, apart from weapons, ammunition and foreign currency, subversive anti-Afghan literature and propaganda leaflets in Chinese. The fact that the Chinese agents turned out to be Pakistani citizens indicates the close collaboration between the Beijing and Pakistani authorities in their anti-Afghan operations. As a TASS correspondent was told by a representative of the DRA security service, the Chinese authorities have made their territory available for the training of mercenaries from the ranks of Afghan criminals and law-breakers who, after going through a "schooling" in murder and sabotage, are sent via caravan routes across the 70-kilometer Afghan-Chinese border into the DRA. Some of the bandits, like the numerous Chinese weapons, are delivered to the territory of Pakistan via the Karakoram highway.

Back in August 1978, during his visit to Iran, Hua Guofeng discussed with the then ruling shah questions of joint action aimed at undermining the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

Questions of coordinating anti-Afghan activity were also examined during a meeting between Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, and Pakistani and U.S. representatives during his visit to Pakistan this January.

Disguising itself as the friend of the peoples of the developing countries, Beijing is in fact pursuing its hegemonist aims: It is striving to enslave these developing countries and to replace the overthrown colonial orders with a new bondage--Chinese hegemonism. It is known, for example, that the Chinese ruling circles have been drawing up a far-reaching plan for seizing the northeastern Afghan Province of Badakhshan in an attempt to annex territory of sovereign and independent Afghanistan. In order to realize Beijing's aims, the Chinese special services are dispatching agents, terrorists and thugs like those arrested in Kabul with the "teachings" of Mao in one hand and submachine gun and bomb in the other.

BOCHAROV DESCRIBES KABUL'S SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD271449 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent G. Bocharov dispatch: "Defending the Revolution's Cause"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 24 February--Today the city is engaged in resolving serious and urgent problems. (Asadolla Payyam), mayor of Kabul, spoke to me about them in detail.

(Asadolla Payyam) is young, 31 years old. He graduated from high school in Paktia and then from military school in Kabul. (Asadolla) participated in the April revolution as an officer and commissar. He was a crew member of the famous tank which fired the first shot at Daud's palace and which is now set up in a permanent place of honor in front of the House of the People. (Asadolla Payyam) was arrested and imprisoned during Amin's rule. That is a brief biography of Kabul's young mayor.

"The first thing I am responsible for," (Asadolla Payyam) said, "is questions of supplying the population with consumer goods. The second is housing. But also, of course, construction of kindergartens, transport, the condition of the roads and many other things are in the sphere of our concerns."

We told the mayor that on coming to see him we had noticed the number of visitors. There are very many of them. It is hard to determine from a person's outward appearance whether he is from the city or the countryside. Nevertheless, it was obvious that each of the visitors was endeavoring to obtain an audience with the mayor on "urban" affairs, even if he had come from the countryside.

"Indeed," the mayor said, "we are now selling plots of land within the city precincts to those who want them. Let people build. I would like to add that since the start of the April revolution the city authorities have built 91 apartment blocks and hostels and settled 500 families in apartments. In the same period we have also laid 52 km of asphalt roads in the city and constructed a bridge over the Kabul River."

After a short silence the mayor added: "We recently completed markets for the sale of vegetables and meat. Now there are eight of them in the city."

I asked the mayor how things stand with the supply of firewood to the city's population for heating apartments. He replied: "We have now organized the sale of firewood to the population in Kabul at eight points as well. We have sharply reduced the price of firewood. Thus, whereas 7 kg cost 30-32 afghanis recently, it now costs 18. We constantly report these actions to Kabul residents over the radio."

During the very first days after flying into Kabul I visited the Central Committee of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization [ADYO]. During a meeting with Central Committee secretaries (Farid Mazdak) and Mohammad (Aslam) we spoke of the problems now facing the republic's youth movement. (Farid Mazdak) repeatedly emphasized that the ADYO follows the line of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan clearly and in everything and sees its tasks as serving the ideals of the April revolution.

Of course, the ADYO Central Committee is faced with many organizational questions but above all there are questions of the participation of youth and ADYO members in building a new life. Many spheres of the national economy acutely need young hands, but there is a special need for the technical intelligentsia, not to mention teachers, for example, or medical workers. (Before Amin there were 1,000 doctors here--an insignificant number compared with the need of course--but there are dramatically fewer doctors today, after Amin's terror).

(Farid Mazdak) said that the ADYO Central Committee is also faced today with the task of uniting provincial youth in a union, but now on a new organizational level.

I asked what difficulties are still being encountered in this matter and what is the ADYO's attitude toward progressive Islamic youth.

"Of course, we must cooperate with progressive Islamic youth," the secretary said. "The difficulties lie in the fact that there is a big gap between the revolutionary spirit of a certain section of youth and the real economic potential and we must help these people," he added, "to understand that rapprochement between ideals and reality largely depends on themselves."

Habib Mangali, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and (Burkhanuddin Giyassi), first secretary of the ADYO Central Committee, came into the room during our conversation. They described how preparations had been made for the first youth rally in support of the April revolution. Here Habib Mangal said that everything attests that Afghan youth and its best representatives have united in the struggle against feudal reaction and the intrigues of imperialism and are capable of resisting any external pressures.

...In Kabul today you particularly feel the revival of spring. Enterprises are working: the textile factory, the motor vehicle repair plant, the housebuilding combine. New movies are being shown in the cinemas. Construction of a second trolleybus line is being begun.

The first, incidentally, was built after the April revolution with the help of Czechoslovak specialists.... Everything here is gaining strength. But Kabul, like the whole country, is faced with very, very serious tasks, whose resolution is constantly being hindered by the forces of reaction.

KABUL SEEN AS 'RESOLUTE' AGAINST FOREIGN-BACKED 'INCITEMENT'

LD271507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Report by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondent O. Oparin under the rubric "Report from Afghanistan": "Firebrands"]

[Text] For the past 3 days the Afghan capital has been like a beehive on red alert. Stooges and hirelings of the United States, China and Pakistani reactionary circles have been trying to disrupt its tranquil, measured existence.

A Kabul television commentary reported that in recent days a large number of terrorists and bandits have been neutralized and more than 200 firearms, hand grenades, explosives and ammunition have been captured as a result of actions by Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) security services, party and public organizations, with the assistance of the Kabul population. All the arms are of American, British, Pakistani or Chinese manufacture. In accordance with plans elaborated by the CIA, imperialist intelligence services and their minions in Israel and Egypt wanted to intimidate the populace and disrupt life in the city by organizing pogroms, robberies and arson.

During the past several weeks reports have been arriving in the capital to the effect that in a number of cities and population centers adjacent to Pakistan and Iran internal counterrevolution, with the active support of foreign special services, has been organizing all manner of disturbances and trying to paralyze the work of the party and state apparatus. This turned out to be the first stage in the actions of the counterrevolutionaries and their masters. The main action was planned for the capital.

The events in Kabul began on the morning of 21 February with the distribution of provocative leaflets which, in addition to incitement, contained a threat of reprisals against all who failed to support counterrevolution and went to work or opened their shops. In the afternoon armed bands of counterrevolutionaries openly came out onto the city streets.

The armed provocateurs burst into local traders' shops and threatened them with death. They also prevented religious services from being held. Terrorist acts were committed: Restaurants and gas pumps were set on fire. Imperialist propaganda broadcast by various radio stations tries to depict these individual acts of vandalism as a campaign of "civil disobedience" and "popular unrest" in Kabul.

But who are they, these firebrands? Robert Lee, a U.S. citizen, was arrested in a restaurant. This 29-year-old Californian, a chemical engineer, was on his third visit to Afghanistan in the last few years. On each occasion he has somehow "accidentally" appeared in the country on the eve of important political events. [paragraph continues]

His statement that he had come to Kabul on this occasion looking for work and a place to live is simply ridiculous. He pretends to be sympathetic to the Afghan revolution. This looks all the more ridiculous, of course, if only because he arrived from the Pakistani city of Peshawar--the center where imperialist intelligence services are forming bands of saboteurs to struggle against the revolutionary Afghan people.

At his interrogation Robert Lee testified, under the weight of evidence, that he had been on the CIA payroll for some years and his current visit was connected with staging disturbances in the Afghan capital.

Naturally, this "student" was not operating alone. A whole group of saboteurs and spies was captured with weapons, false documents, a large amount of foreign currency and other accountrements for use in subversion. Some 16 Pakistanis were also arrested. They were engaged in distributing leaflets, incitement and bribery of declasse elements and criminals. They turned out to be of the same ilk. Apparently, they were on police records in various countries as dangerous criminals.

The "legend" has it that the Pakistanis (Shir Akhmed) and (Sadr Ali) had left for Turkey to find work. But for some reason these "unemployed" persons lingered in Kabul and there squandered large sums of money received from their American and Chinese masters. They bribed a group of individuals who were also detained during actions of incitement on the street and in restaurants and stores.

The people's militia organs arrested four Afghans in the Park Hotel. They were found to be carrying a foreign-made portable radio set and a large sum of foreign currency, chiefly greenbacks. This group was in constant radio contact with leaders of military organizations and the chiefs of imperialist intelligence services who had found refuge on Pakistani territory.

These irrefutable facts show that aggressive foreign forces are trying artificially to agitate the Kabul populace, kindle religious strife, disrupt the economy and provoke action against the lawful government, which is supported by the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people.

The DRA Government is resolutely trying to prevent all incitement and subversive action by imperialist agents and internal counterrevolution. Today Kabul has begun normal working life, stores and shops are opening, many of the main ministries and departments are operating normally and radio and television and the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY have not stopped working. According to reports from the provinces, the situation generally is normal and measures connected with spring field work continue to be implemented.

The Kabul authorities are now in full control of the situation in the capital. The people's militia, patriotic detachments and revolutionary youth detachments are actively opposing the provocations of external and internal enemies.

Kabul patriots are watching over the April revolution gains..

INDIA, USSR TO COOPERATE ON 'JOINT' SPACE FLIGHT

LD271101 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

["USSR-India: Cooperation in Space"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 27, TASS--A joint flight of a Soviet and an Indian cosmonauts [as received] will become a new step in Soviet-Indian cooperation in space, a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Novikov, deputy chairman of the Intercosmos Council at the USSR Academy of Sciences. He said that the friendly international family of the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Centre near Moscow, where representatives of countries participating in joint manned flights are trained, will be glad to welcome future cosmonauts from India.

The history of Soviet-Indian cooperation in space lasting a decade is rich in remarkable events, Novikov said. The work to create the third Indian satellite now proceeds successfully with technical assistance of Soviet specialists. The satellite will be launched by a Soviet rocket booster from the USSR territory.

Soviet and Indian specialists studied thoroughly the questions connected with the modification of the previous satellite Bhaskara, worked out a scientific programme of experiments that will be implemented at another satellite meant for studying the earth's surface from space.

The entire scientific programme of the second Indian satellite Bhasskara, just as that of the first one, has been completed in the main. It included one of important experiments connected with the studies of ex-ray emission from space. [as received] Valuable scientific data was received while the sputnik was in orbit. The results will be announced at a session of the International Committee on Space Research (COSPAR).

Besides that, Nikolay Novikov said, Soviet and Indian meteorological rockets for studying the structure and circulation in the upper layers of the atmosphere in low latitudes have been launched from the range in Tumba, India, near the equator over many years.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BANGLADESH CP CONGRESS

End of Congress

LD272330 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca, February 27, TASS--The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB) completed its work today. The delegates to the congress which was held in Dacca for four days discussed the political and economic situation in the country and adopted an appropriate resolution. The task of the day, the resolution points out, is to achieve unity of all progressive democratic and patriotic forces of Bangladesh.

The participants in the congress also endorsed a number of documents on foreign-policy matters. A resolution on the situation in South and Southeast Asia calls on all the peace forces of the region to oppose the designs of imperialists and hegemonists. The congress expressed solidarity with the people of Afghanistan and stated its support for the peoples of Socialist Vietnam and People's Kampuchea.

The Third Congress of the Communist Party unanimously adopted a new program of the party and introduced changes to the CPB rules. At the closing meeting the congress elected a new composition of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh.

Adoption of New Program

LD270953 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca, February 26, TASS--The delegates of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, now in progress here, discussed and adopted today a new program of the party which stresses the need for building a socialist society in Bangladesh. This document, which was unanimously approved, will become the basis of the Communist Party's activities for the period ahead.

The situation in the country is now characterized by a worsening crisis in all spheres of life, the program says. Semifeudal and semicapitalist relations are still dominant in agriculture. Foreign trade is unbalanced and the country is increasingly dependent on foreign aid.

In these conditions the living standards of the working class and the peasantry are extremely low, which leads to the further impoverishment of the broad masses of the working people.

The program contains a detailed analysis of the alignment of class forces in the country. It stresses that the working class is the mainstay of the revolutionary movement. At the same time the program points to the important role played by the poorest peasantry and agricultural workers. The Communist Party of Bangladesh considers it possible for representatives of the middle class and progressively minded petty bourgeoisie to take part in the struggle for social changes. It is said in the new program of the Communist Party of Bangladesh that the main enemy of the working people is still the comprador bourgeoisie which is collaborating more and more closely with international imperialism, as well as the forces supporting international reaction and Maoism.

Call for PRC Withdrawal

LD271316 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca, February 27, TASS--The Beijing hegemonists are again hatching a plot against Socialist Vietnam, are again preparing to unleash an aggression against the Vietnamese people. They have massed an almost half a million-strong army along the border with Vietnam, which preserves a tense atmosphere in South East Asia. The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh called upon all peace-loving forces and states to counter these designs and demand immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from the Vietnamese border, says the resolution on Vietnam unanimously carried by the congress.

The document expressed full solidarity with the people of Vietnam, hails its heroism in successfully repelling the Chinese aggression last year. The congress also hails, the resolution says, the history-making victory of the Kampuchean people, which serves the cause of peace and progress in South East Asia and blocs the way to Chinese expansionism.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS GDR FOREIGN MINISTER ON GROMYKO TALKS

LD271133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Struggle for Peace Is a Command of the Times"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister, has been in the USSR on a visit. In a conversation with a PRAVDA correspondent he summarized the results of his conversations with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

Constant "synchronization of watches" by our countries' foreign ministers, said O. Fischer, has become a traditional component part of the cooperation between GDR and the USSR which is becoming increasingly close and which embraces all spheres. The current meeting with Comrade A.A. Gromyko, which took place at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has convincingly and graphically shown that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the USSR signed on 7 October 1975 is being successfully implemented. It can be noted with a feeling of satisfaction that the joint accords reached at the important meetings between Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are being successfully implemented. Our cooperation, which is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and is steeped in the spirit of socialist internationalism, is bearing rich fruits for the good of our peoples and for the benefit of socialism and peace.

During these conversations, the GDR foreign minister continued, a detailed analysis was made of the international situation. The detailed exchange of opinions on the development of international events showed not only full unanimity in the assessment of the situation but also a coninicidence of views with regard to the tasks facing the GDR and the Soviet Union and also their allies.

The socialist countries' peace offensive was central to the conversations. Nothing else could be expected in the face of the unceasing attacks by the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism on the policy of the relaxation of tension and its results. To act with an awareness of responsibility is to resolutely rebuff the policy of exacerbating the international situation and returning to cold war times.

The joint communique on this visit to the friendly Soviet Union points up the threat to peace arising because of NATO attempts by means of boundlessly whipping up the arms race--including for instance, by the production and deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles--to disrupt the military balance between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states. It is perfectly obvious that the Brussels decisions on nuclear missile weapons are not the path leading to peace and the peoples' security.

The conversations, O. Fischer concluded, showed full coincidence of views in relation to the fact that the well-known proposals by the socialist states on strengthening security and consolidating trust in Europe are today more topical than ever before. Their implementation will open up peaceful, bright prospects for all peoples. It is essential to resolutely avert a course of events where the achievements of detente might be put at stake as a result of irresponsible steps. To struggle for peace--such is the command of the times.

SINDERMANN-LED SED DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD261304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet a delegation of the GDR National Chamber arrived in Moscow from Berlin on an official visit of friendship today. It is headed by Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the National Chamber and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. At the airport the guests were met by chairmen of soviets of the USSR Supreme Soviet Shitikov and Ruben and other officials. The welcoming party included Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

GDR Radio Interview

DW271055 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1612 GMT 26 Feb 80 DW

[Interview with Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber Presidium president and SED Central Committee Politburo member, on the arrival of a People's Chamber delegation in Moscow]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] This afternoon a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber headed by President Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, arrived in the Soviet capital. During the welcoming ceremony at the airport the People's Chamber president told our correspondent: [begin recording]

[Sindermann] We are following an invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to study the experiences of the activities of deputies and, on the whole, the activities of the soviets.

[Question] Can you say something about the contents of the talks at this point?

[Answer] First of all we will have detailed talks in the Supreme Soviet and then with soviet deputies and representatives in Kiev and Vilnyus, to gain a profound idea about the activities and the new working methods of the soviets, especially in a period when the new law on the local soviets is being prepared here. This is very important to us.

[Question] So it will be a study of socialist democracy in the Soviet Union.

[Answer] Definitely; we want to learn from all this so as to perfect and further develop socialist democracy in our own country. It goes without saying that we will have many talks on bilateral relations, but also on international issues, since we are jointly waging the struggle against the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism. [end recording]

[Announcer] So stated Horst Sindermann today upon his arrival in Moscow.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS SLOVAK THEATER COMPANY PERFORMANCE

LD272332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] One of the central events of Czechoslovak culture days in the Soviet Union is the tour by the Slovak National Theater Company, which started in Moscow today. On the stage of the USSR Bolshoy Theater the visitors put on the opera "Krutnava" by Suchon.

The performance was attended by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The theater will also perform in Kiev.

CZECH CULTURE MINISTER SCORES U.S. ON EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

LD280913 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 19 February 1980 publishes on page 7 a 1,800-word Prague interview by TASS correspondent L. Latyshev with Milan Klusak, Czech Socialist Republic minister of culture and candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, under the heading "Who Is Wrecking Cultural Exchange." Klusak notes that "Western actions against detente intensified particularly at the beginning of this year" and assess the effect on cultural exchange of the U.S. stance on Afghanistan. He describes some of Czechoslovakia's cultural "exports" and notes their "peaceful mission," going on to describe present U.S. policy as a "flagrant attempt to wreck international cultural exchange between countries with different social systems and a further blatant violation of the principles of the [Helsinki] Final Act." He asserts that "cultural exchange between the CSSR and the United States has not developed as we would have liked," accusing American official circles of discrimination against his country.

PZPR CONGRESS DECISION STRESSES DETENTE, TIES WITH USSR

LD271421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Decision of the Eighth PZPR Congress"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 February--The further strengthening of fraternal bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is an inviolable principle of the foreign policy of the PZPR and the Polish socialist state and the main guarantee of the country's security and sovereignty, says the Eighth PZPR Congress decision published here entitled "The Party's Tasks in Further Developing Socialist Poland and in Increasing the Polish People's Prosperity."

Poland will actively promote the strengthening of the might and the unity of the socialist community and the deepening of the CEMA countries' economic integration. It will develop relations with other states on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation.

Ideological unity and fraternity, the decision notes, are the basis of PZPR and CPSU cooperation. Poland will strengthen friendship and all-round cooperation with other socialist community countries.

Together with fraternal parties and states we will strengthen the defensive political alliance--the Warsaw Pact Organization--which is a decisive factor in strengthening the security of socialist community states and peace in Europe.

The document condemns the NATO decision to deploy American nuclear missile weapons in a number of countries of Western Europe.

The Polish people, the decision stresses, resolutely condemns the Chinese leadership's hegemonist policy which is directed against the socialist states and the national liberation movements and which is drawing China and the most aggressive imperialist circles together.

The PZPR will actively develop cooperation with the communist and worker parties of Europe and the world on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress.

The decision outlines a broad program of socialist building in the country over the period 1981-1985. The national income will increase over this period by 14-18 percent. The main factor of its growth must be the increase in economic management efficiency and above all the reduction of production costs and the increase in labor productivity.

It is envisaged to increase the volume of industrial production by 20-24 percent and agricultural output by 12-13 percent. Some 1.7 million apartments will be commissioned in Poland.

The decision stresses that the party's leading role and the unity of the people are the guarantee of Poland's socialist development.

KOSYGIN GREETS BABIUCH ON APPOINTMENT AS POLISH PREMIER

LD261349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Text of congratulations message from A.N. Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, to Edward Babiuch, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and new Polish Council of Ministers chairman, on his appointment to the latter post]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers:

Esteemed Comrade Babiuch!

In connection with your appointment to the chairmanship of the Polish Council of Ministers I send you on behalf of the Soviet Government sincere congratulations and wishes for success in your responsible activity in fulfilling the tasks set by the Eighth PZPR Congress in the interests of the further development of socialist Poland.

I express the firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland will continue to develop for the good of our peoples in the name of consolidating the unity of the socialist community and insuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[signed] A. Kosygin.

NATO MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN IN NORTHERN NORWAY

LD280940 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Oslo, February 28, TASS--NATO exercises, codenamed "Anorak Express", began today in the northern districts of Norway. They are to last for a month. This big show of force involves about 20,000 officers and men as well as the air and naval forces of different NATO countries. During the exercises the NATO command intends to carry out land and naval operations including disembarkation of marines. The exercises are being held at a time when the public in Nordic countries is seriously concerned by the plans for siting depots of heavy American arms in Norwegian territory.

GISCARD INTERVIEWED ON FRENCH TV ON USSR TIES

LD271700 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, February 27, TASS--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has answered questions of French television correspondents with regard to the different aspects of the international situation. Detente, unquestionably, has contributed to the preservation of peace during the last 15 years, the president said. I think that the policy, which has permitted in conditions of superarmaments and strong ideological collisions, to preserve peace is a policy which is making a positive contribution to the development of the international situation.

We have never regarded the international detente the way it is presented by some quarters, i.e. as a phenomenon which brings unilateral benefits or advantages. We have never held such a concept. We have always held, and I personally continue to believe, that the benefits of detente must be reciprocal.

During this period, the bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and France had a positive character, the president went on to say.

Besides, the policy has made it possible to change the relations between the European states, to consolidate, among other, France's ties with such countries as Poland, Romania, Hungary and the GDR.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that France is pursuing an independent foreign policy course whose chief objectives are protection of the national interests and security, maintenance of universal peace. No pressure and no intimidation will make us change this course, the president added. Responding to a request to comment on a statement by U.S. Ambassador in Paris Hartman who has described the desire of West European countries and especially of France to pursue an independent policy as "absurd", Valery Giscard d'Estaing pointed out: "A head of state does not enter into polemics with ambassadors". During his statement, the French president also said: "If France aligned itself after the policy of a particular state, then its own policy would have become very simple and France itself would cease to exist."

Referring to the hue and cry raised by certain quarters over the events in Afghanistan, Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that in his opinion "the diplomatic activities do not boil down to endless thunderous but hollow statements". The policy of France on this issue, he added, remains unchanged.

In connection with U.S. administration attempts to achieve a boycott of the Moscow Olympiad, the French president said: "France's position in this respect has not changed. From the very beginning it held that the question of a country's participation in the Olympics must be settled by Olympic organisations themselves".

FRANCO-SOVIET TIES REMAIN STABLE DESPITE U.S. PRESSURE

LD271151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov "Letter from Paris": "Meetings at the Trade Mission"]

[Excerpt] Ramified Soviet-French relations now stand on firm foundations and actively serve to strengthen good neighborliness and confidence on our continent. But the considerable broadening of the Soviet Union's business ties with West European countries has caused displeasure on the other side of the Atlantic. U.S. monopoly capital has perceived this as a direct threat to its interests. It feared the weakening of its partners and competitors' dependence on the American market and on Washington's self-seeking foreign economic policy.

The challenge which the White House is now throwing down to detente is turning into very brutal pressure which the United States is exerting on West European countries. The United States is demanding that they curtail trade with the USSR and other socialist states by particitpating in the "economic sanctions" being imposed by Washington. The press in the hands of clamorous "atlanticists" in France has also recently been quite zealously fanning the rabid anti-Soviet campaign launched on the other side of the ocean. Under this pressure forces advocating the resumption of the cold war have also grown more active in France. However, Soviet-French relations are maintaining their stability as before. I was graphically convinced of this on spending a day at our trade mission in Paris.

FRG OPPOSITION TO ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF USSR GROWS

LD261320 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 26, TASS--Representatives of various quarters of the West German public sharply reject transatlantic attempts at imposing upon the Federal Republic of Germany participation in the policy of economic blackmail against the USSR.

The newspaper [as received] sets forth a statement by O. Loderer, the chairman of the biggest West German metal workers' trade union, who stressed the importance of developing the economic relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. He also sharply denounced all attempts at using economic boycott as a political weapon against the USSR. Loderer voiced his belief that this would entail a "dangerous recession" of economic activity in the West and a "big increase" in unemployment.

The WIRTSCHAFTSDIENST, the journal of the Hamburg Economic Research Institute, carried an article, also expressing the belief that the policy of economic pressure on the Soviet Union "would have little sense" but, on the contrary, would lead to substantial losses for the West in the economy and trade. According to figures cited by the journal, the losses to the West German economy alone from export curtailments in this case would run into thousands of millions of marks annually. A number of industrial enterprises "undoubtedly, would be in a very difficult condition" and "the consequences for employment in some branches would be disastrous." The journal persistently warns against hopes for an "economic vulnerability" of the Soviet Union.

H. Schiefmann the chairman of the Works Council at the tube-rolling plant of Mannesmann in Muelheim-on-Ruhr also advocated the continuation and development of economic cooperation between the FRG and the Soviet Union. He emphasized that it was precisely the orders gained by this plant from the Soviet Union that ensured full employment.

OPPOSITION TO PROTUGUESE GOVERNMENT'S 'SWING TO RIGHT'

LD261247 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 February 1980 publishes on page 3 a 900-word commentary by E. Kovalev under the headline "A 'New Style' in the Old Manner." Kovalev notes the "sharp swing to the right" in Portugal's foreign policy under the new government and asserts that the new "superaggressive" way of conducting foreign policy "does not have the approval of broad circles of the patriotic public, left-wing political parties, the president of the republic or the military circles involved in the 25 April 1974 Revolution." He cites Portuguese press criticism of the new government's approach to Portuguese-Soviet trade relations and asserts that the new policy "can only harm Portugal itself" in its relations with socialist and developing countries. He stated that the government is "stepping up anti-Sovietism" and "whipping up tension" in order to distract public opinion from domestic problems and likens this approach to that of the U.S. administration.

DUTCH COURTS DELAY TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINAL

LD271629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[V. Potapov article: "Menten Case Postponed"]

[Text] Now that the 36th session of the Human Rights Commission is in progress in Geneva's Palais des Nations, it has been made public that the case of Menten--a Nazi butcher guilty of the mass shooting of civilians in the Soviet Union and Poland--has again been postponed.

The criminal past of the Dutch multimillionaire, a well-known connoisseur of antiques and owner of an enormous art collection, came to light accidentally. Attention focused on Menten in 1976 during the sale by auction of part of his vast collection. It emerged that the wealth of this "antiquarian" was the result of looting during the annihilation of the Ukrainian, Polish and Jewish populations.

On the basis of numerous testimonies from witnesses at the end of 1977 a court sentenced the Nazi to 15 years' imprisonment. However, in less than 6 months Menten was at liberty. Citing "formal errors" in the conduct of the trial, the appeal court in The Hague handed the case over to a special chamber of the Hague court where the criminal was acquitted.

This act provoked widespread protests from the world public. The Dutch authorities received many letters. A note from the USSR Government to the Dutch Government pointed out that the punishment of the war criminal P. Menten "is demanded not only by the universally recognized norms and principles of international law but also by the ideals for which the European peoples fought."

The Dutch Supreme Court was obliged to return to the issue. According to a resolution of that court back in September last year, the Menten case was to be reviewed. However, the millionaire has evidently found influential defenders. The retrial has not actually been begun.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP MEMBER RECEIVES TURKISH SENATOR

LD271237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, member of the Soviet-Turkish section of the USSR Parliamentary Group and USSR minister of geology, received the well-known Turkish politician Senator H. Gunes, who is in the Soviet Union on a familiarization trip, on 26 February. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

IRAN'S BEHESHTI DISCUSSES CONDITIONS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

LD272121 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 27, TASS--Today thousands of workers from all districts of the Iranian capital came to the students-captured U.S. Embassy building. They carried streamers with slogans "Down With U.S. Imperialism", "We Stigmatize U.S. Government Actions," "We Demand Extradition of the Ex-Shah and the Return to Iran of the Wealth Plundered by Him". That was the second mass anti-American demonstration in Tehran over the past three days.

The participants in the demonstration which was held on an initiative of the Islamic workers' committee called for complete cessation of economic and cultural contacts with the USA.

Mohammad Beheshti, secretary of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, whom Ayatollah Khomeyni recently appointed to be the chairman of the Supreme Court, told journalists today that the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran who are under the guard of students can be released only when the U.S. Government changes its policy with regard to Iran, recognises the legitimacy of the Iranian demands concerning the deposed shah as well as the role which the U.S. played in backing the shah's regime.

M. Beheshti pointed out that even if the problem of the release of the U.S. Embassy staff becomes the first question to be considered by the future supreme body of legislative power in Iran, in that case, too, the destiny of the hostages will be decided not earlier than the beginning of May this year. He explained this by the circumstance that after the holding of parliamentary elections which are to be completed on April 3, the future deputies will need time to solve organisational matters before they will be able to start considering the case of the U.S. hostages.

IZVESTIYA CITES IRANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON U.S. 'THREAT'

LD271547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "American Threat to Iran"]

[Text] Tehran--The concentration of American war ships in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea and the creation of U.S. naval bases in the immediate proximity of Iran are giving rise to serious alarm among the Iranian people. The Islamic Republic's Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran spoke of this in a statement to the newspaper KEYHAN.

The defense minister thinks that the military threat to Iran does not end merely at U.S. military preparations. A real possibility exists of a military attack from a U.S. ally--Israel. Israel, the minister noted, has repeated on several occasions that it is ready to undertake operations against Iran.

However, one should be just as apprehensive of provocations from agents of American imperialism within the country as well, Chamran said. They are inflaming contradictions among the country's religious and political leaders, bringing various groups of the population into conflict among themselves and sowing discontent in the army.

In past days in Tehran and other cities of the country there have been marches by young people who declared their readiness to defend the gains of the Iranian revolution from U.S. intervention.

According to official reports several million young Iranian men and women have already undergone military training.

STUDENTS RELEASE DOCUMENTS; COMMISSION CONTINUES WORK

LD271856 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 27, TASS--New facts about the subversive activity of the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA in the period after the victory of the Iranian revolution that overthrew the regime of the U.S. puppet, the shah, were revealed in the Iranian capital. At a press conference here, representatives of students--Ayatollah Khomeyni's followers--presented to a number of journalists the documented proof of direct interference of the United States Central Intelligence Agency in the internal affairs of Iran, the proofs that were discovered in the United States Embassy in Tehran.

One of the documents contains a report of a CIA agent about meetings with an Iranian citizen who had been recruited and underwent a special training in the United States for performing assignments of spying at oil fields. Both are registered in the document under code names. A spokesman at the press conference presented to journalists a West German passport and two driving licences with different names, but carrying photographs of one and the same person, a CIA agent nicknamed Gemot.

Other documents are related to the CIA's actions to organize a flight from Iran after the victory of the revoluion, of one of high-ranking officers of the shah's police SAVAK who was accused of crimes against the people.

A part of documents put on view at the press conference carried obvious signs of attempts to destroy them. It was stressed at the press conference that members of staff of the U.S. Embassy tried to burn CIA materials of a compromising nature.

The governmental newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI reported that Commander of Iran's Navy Admiral 'Alavi was arrested a week ago for "close contacts" with U.S. secret agents. The newspaper writes that documents about 'Alavi's ties with American agents were discovered in "the United States spy nest" (this is how the U.S. Embassy is described in Iran). The newspaper stresses that the admiral also had contacts with supporters of the overthrown shah's regime and helped many of them to disappear and avoid retribution.

Members of the international commission to hear the grievances of Iran concerning the crimes of the deposed shah and the United States activity in Iran saw today dozens of maimed people, victims of terror of the shah's police SAVAK. They came to Tehran at the call of the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni so as to give to the commission first-hand testimonies about the brutalities of the shah's authorities and the secret police whose cadres were trained overseas and were instructed by the CIA. Political prisoners in Iranian prisons had their eyes put out, were branded with hot iron merely for pronouncements displeasing the authorities. People without legs or arms, blinded people, those covered with horrible scars told the members of the commission about the torture they underwent in the shah's prisons. Their statements showed vividly the brazen violations of human rights in Iran to which representatives of the U.S. administrations were closing their eyes.

"I was arrested merely for keeping a photograph of Ayatollah Khomeyni, a witness said. I was tortured in prison with electric shocks. Grievous bodily harm was done to me." This is only one of typical testimonies given to the commission. After meeting 140 victims of the shah's arbitrariness, the members of the commission stressed that they saw "a dramatic picture of suffering of victims of the violation of human rights in Iran during the shah's rule." A manifestation of Iranians demanding the extradition of the shah, the criminal, took place outside the building where the hearings were held.

The participants in the commission also met Director of the Central Bank of Iran R. Nobari. During the meeting, they heard grievances of the Iranian leadership against the shah who had plundered billions of dollars and invested them in foreign banks, mainly U.S. banks.

'SUBVERSIVES' ARRESTED IN TEHRAN FOR CURRENCY FORGERY

LD271050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to Radio Tehran a group of 18 subversives has been arrested in the capital of Iran who had been passing forged U.S. dollars. Radio Tehran announced that the competent Iranian authorities are convinced that those arrested had links with the staff of the United States Embassy who are now being held as hostages. The scope of the group's activities is evident from the fact that $6.5 million forged U.S. dollars were found at the group's quarters. This bogus currency was exchanged for Iranian money with the aid of some employees of the Bank of Tehran. It has been established that all members of the group have diplomas from higher educational establishments in the United States, as well as student entry visas into the United States. Tehran Radio said that the distributors of the forged U.S. dollars had links with the marines who were part of the security staff of the U.S. Embassy in Iran. Among the American hostages in Tehran there are at present eight marines. It is appropriate to remember that not long before the American hostages were taken on 4 November 1979, Iranian students published documents proving that the American ambassador was party to the distribution of forged dollars. At the time the Iranian press stated unequivocally that the American ambassador had direct links with this operation. Iranian papers accused the U.S. ambassador of attempts to disrupt the Iranian economy by any means whatever, in particular by harming the finance and currency system of the Islamic Republic.

Lebedeva Commentary

NC272011 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Feb 80 NC

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] There are many facts showing that U.S. imperialists are continuing their plots against Iran's new revolutionary government, are ignoring your nation's legal demands and are not prepared to guarantee that--contrary to what they did during the shah's regime--they will no longer interfere in Iran's affairs and will respect the right of the Iranian people to self-determination. We will now refer to some of these very repulsive and unjust facts:

The Iranian students have submitted new secret documents to reporters concerning information on Iran's oil industry that was passed to the U.S. spy agency. It is interesting to note that this information was being given (?in conjunction with) sabotage and explosions at Iran's oil reserves and along the cross-country gas pipeline. The secret documents found by the students also state that CIA elements helped to prepare the escape of high-ranking SAVAK officials who were guilty of torturing and executing Iranian patriots. As you know, some time ago, the CIA--with the help of the Canadian Embassy--helped U.S. diplomats who were spies to escape Iran with forged passports.

The recent revelations about counterfeiting bands that carried out this filthy job and that had close contacts with U.S. Embassy employees indicate the U.S. imperialists' eagerness to harm Iran. Iranian officials have discovered large amounts of counterfeit money. It is very clear that by counterfeiting money, the U.S. imperialists want to weaken Iran's monetary system, create economic instability, impede Iran's economy, create dissatisfaction among the people and fan the flames of antigovernment demonstrations. Now the U.S. associates of the 18 arrested forgers are among the diplomats being held hostage by Iranian students in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

In short, U.S. imperialists, while trying to prevent the establishment of a new life in Iran, want to revive the system and laws under which they were the dictators and do not refrain from any injustices in achieving this. Therefore it is not accidental that world opinion considers that U.S. imperialism is seriously involved in the crimes of the deposed shah, the trial of whom the Iranian people are justly and opportunely demanding.

IRAN 'INTENDS' TO FORM COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH FROZEN ASSETS

LD272140 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 27, TASS--Iran intends to form a special committee that will discuss financial and legal matters connected with the freezing of Iranian assets in Western countries.

The committee will be headed by the manager of the Central Bank of Iran. It is planned to include in the committee both Iranians and foreign lawyers.

IRAN TO NATIONALIZE 50 CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES

LD271106 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 27, TASS--Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Council has taken a decision to nationalise 50 construction companies, said member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, head of the government's planning and budgetary organisation E. Sahabi in an interview with the newspaper KAYHAN.

MOSCOW PERSIAN COMMEMORATES SOVIET-IRANIAN 1921 AGREEMENT

NC271210 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Feb 80 NC

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: The Soviet-Iranian agreement, signed on 26 February 1921, reflects and confirms the most important principles that govern relations between the two countries and were declared during the first years of Soviet rule. These principles are complete equality of rights, mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity noninterference in one another's affairs, and the principles of peace, cooperation and good neighborliness.

Immediately after the October Revolution and following the establishment of Soviet rule, our country based its relations with Iran on these lofty and humanitarian principles. The Soviet Government, led by the great Lenin, nullified all the unequal agreements between Iran and the previous czarist regime as well as the Soviet Union's agreements [novafeqatnameha] with third countries that had marked your country's sovereign rights. The Lenin government tore up the 1907 agreement, which had divided Iran into areas of influence between the despotic czarist regime and the British colonialists.

The newly established Soviet Republic, in its message to the Iranian workers and farmers, declared as null and void another servile pact [peyman]: the one imposed on Iran in 1919 by British imperialism with the help of its puppet (?Vosuq od-Dowleh). This Soviet action brought about the defeat of this UK-Iranian agreement, the goal of which was to turn Iran into a British colony.

The Soviet nation also abnegated all concessions, property and wealth in Iran that belonged to Russian capitalists during the pre-October Revolution era. The Lenin government handed over items worth R600 million in gold--a very large amount then--to the Iranian Government. Since the young Soviet Republic did not want to benefit from the fruits of the usurpist policy of the despotic czarist regime, it placed Ashuradeh Island in the Caspian Sea--which neighbors both countries and in which Iran enjoyed unimpeded shipping rights--at Iran's disposal. The 1921 USSR-Iranian agreement, which was compiled with the participation of Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself, gave an official nature to our country's acts, which were initiated from good neighborliness and friendship.

This agreement, which was an important stage in the development of goodneighborly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran, created a strong basis for Soviet support of the Iranian nation's liberation struggle. This support helped to a large extent to rescind the capitulation regime in Iran which had been imposed by imperialists and helped strengthen your country's position during your struggles for the nationalization of the oil industry.

The Soviet Union has very decisively and seriously, supported Iran's present revolution which led to the overthrow of the shah's regime and to the establishment of a republican system. The Soviet Union's declaration in the autumn of 1978 [as heard] on the illegality of foreign intervention in Iran's affairs and coming during the most sensitive moments of Iran's revolution, is clear proof of this support. This policy was manifested in the remarks made by Leonid Brezhnev recently to Soviet voters on the eve of the RFSFR elections. The Soviet leader revealed American imperialist intrigues against revolutionary Iran and condemned the U.S. for stationing large units of its navy near the coasts of revolutionary Iran on the pretext that it is thus trying to save a group of its arrested diplomats. U.S. churlish policy supports aggressive Israel, initiates sanctions on Iran and yet, at the same time, presents itself as a defender of Islam.

In revealing the character of Washington's policy in the Near and Middle East, Leonid Brezhnev said: The United States wants to place Iran and other countries in the region under its control in order to freely exploit their natural resources and simultaneously use their territory for implementing its strategic plans at the detriment of peace, socialism and the national liberation forces. The Soviet Union, in order to resist this adventurist policy, has adopted a policy in which the struggle for consolidating peace and friendship between peoples is coupled with strong resistance in the face of aggressive imperialist attacks.

Dear friends: Facts prove that also today, as ever since its establishment, the Soviet Union has remained faithful to its policy of good neighborliness toward Iran. The basis for this policy, set during the first years of Soviet rule, is manifested in the 1921 Soviet-Iranian agreement.

Dear friends: I thank you for your attention.

SOVIET RED CROSS TO SEND FLOOD RELIEF AID TO IRAN

LD271502 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 27. TASS--The Soviet Red Cross Society will send relief to Iran's population--victims of the flood. The Executive Committee of this organization, guided by humanitarian considerations and international solidarity decided to send to Iran baby-foods, medicines, tents and blankets. According to reports here, the relief will be delivered to Tehran by an Aeroflot flight.

VARIATIONS TO KHOMEYNI CITED ON HOSTAGES, MOJAHEDIN LEADER

Comparison of the item entitled "Khomeyni Cited on Hostages, Mojahedin Leader on 'People's Councils'" published in the 25 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1 with the TASS report published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 February 1980 on page 4 reveals the following variation:

Insert at end of fourth paragraph: Thousands of Iranians took part yesterday in one of the biggest anti-U.S. demonstrations of the last few weeks outside the U.S. Embassy building. Representatives of the Iranian students controlling the embassy who addressed the demonstrators declared the "the people of Iran have firmly resolved to seek the return of the shah and the riches plundered by him and to make him answer for his crimes."

Comparison of the same item with a TASS report carried under the general headline "Around Events in Iran" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 February 1980 on page 5 reveals the following variations:

First paragraph, PRAVDA omits last sentence;

Insert at end of fourth paragraph: Yesterday thousands of Iranians took part in one of the biggest anti-American demonstrations of recent weeks near the U.S. Embassy building;

Paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA adds ...the shah regime have been held in the last 2 days in Tehran, Tabriz, Rasht and many other Iranian cities. The meetings and demonstrations were held under anti-American, anti-imperialist slogans and were timed to coincide with the parliamentary election campaign that is starting in the country;

Page H 2, PRAVDA omits the second paragraph.

CAIRO-TEL AVIV NORMALIZATION VIEWED AS EGYPTIAN 'SUBORDINATION'

LD271029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Abnormal 'Normalization'"]

[Text] Cairo--Israeli and Egyptian embassies have opened in Cairo and Tel Aviv. A ceremony for the presentation of credentials by both countries' ambassadors is planned for 26 February. The latest act of the scenario prepared at Camp David is being played out. In the language of local propaganda it is depicted as an important stage in the "normalization" envisaged in the "peace treaty." In fact, however, Egypt is finally surrendering its positions and switching to cooperate with the aggressor. It is no accident that the Arab Republic of Egypt's ambassador will present his credentials in occupied Jerusalem and not in Tel Aviv as originally planned.

The so-called "normalization"--and it includes mutual diplomatic recognition, the opening of borders, the establishment of transport links and the lifting of the economic boycott on Israel--is accompanied by an infringement of Egypt's sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

For over 2 more years approximately one-third of the Sinai Peninsula will be in Israel's hands. But even on the expiry of this period Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai will remain limited. "Security zones" will be created on the Arab Republic of Egypt's territory for Israel and "limited armaments and forces zones" for the Egyptian Army. Tel Aviv's strategic superiority is also insured by two airbases under construction in the Negev Desert with U.S. help.

A political, economic and ideological attack on Egypt is going on behind the screen of "normalization." The major Arab country is being reduced to the role of a servant in defending the interests of American imperialism and Zionism in the Near East--interests, which are alien to it.

The expansion of Zionist capital is a particular danger, according to progressive Egyptian economists. In their opinion the Arab Republic of Egypt's weak economy will inevitably become the prey of many--Israeli and international--monopolies and banks where this capital predominates.

The so-called "normalization" conceals a whole complex of Egyptian concessions to Israel--concessions, moreover, which not only contradict Egypt's national interests but also allow Tel Aviv to deepen the tragedy of the Palestinian people, drag out the occupation of the West Bank of the River Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Arab part of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, step up military pressure on Lebanon and blackmail Syria. It is obvious that the all-round rapprochment with Tel Aviv is leading Cairo still further along the road to subordination to the policy of Zionism and imperialism.

This is why the abnormal "normalization" brought into being by the Camp David conspiracy is meeting with resolute condemnation both in Egypt itself and throughout the Arab world.

EGYPTIAN PARTY CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES COUNTRY'S LEADERS

LD271042 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Cairo, February 27, TASS--A mass meeting was held in the Egyptian capital in connection with the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Addressing the meeting, Chairman of the National Progressive (Left) Party of the Arab Republic of Egypt Khaled Mohieddin described February 26 as "the black day in the history of Egypt". He stressed that hoisting the Israeli flag in the Egyptian capital has become a logical conclusion of the present course of the leadership of the Arab Republic of Egypt which subjugated national interests of the country to the interests of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. The agreements signed in Camp David mean an attempt to replace genuine settlement of the Middle East problem with a separate solution of the conflict between Egypt and Israel in the spirit of the cold war. U.S. imperialism is striving to create seats of tension also in other areas of the Middle East, above all in the Persian Gulf, so as to impose a sort of another Camp David agreement on these countries.

Khaled Mohieddin urged popular masses of Egypt for vigilance, stressing that the local authorities violate in their daily practice the basic principles of democracy, are striving to compel the working people to give up the struggle for their rights.

KAPRALOV COMMENTS ON EAST JERUSALEM, SCORES AS-SADAT POLICIES

LD271529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Kapralov article under the rubric "International Notes": "In Tel Aviv's Clutches"]

[Text] One of the most negative consequences of the Camp David agreements for the cause of a Near East settlement is the hardening of the Israeli stance on the problem of Jerusalem.

Ever since Israel first seized the western part of the city and then wholly occupied it as a result of aggressive wars, the Arab peoples and Arab heads of state have been invariably and persistently advancing, along with the Palestinian problem, the question of returning East Jerusalem to the Arabs as the main condition for a political settlement in the Near East.

Let us remind you that East Jerusalem is the site of the third most important Muslim holy place--the Al-Aksa Mosque. For 30 centuries a believer from any Muslim country could kneel here. However for the last 10 years East Jerusalem has been cut off from the outside world. Egyptian President As-Sadat is almost the only person to be allowed to cross the threshold of the mosque by the Israeli authorities--in November 1977. But, on leaving the precincts of Al-Aksa, As-Sadat turned his back on the Arab and the whole Muslim world. The separate treaty with Israel, which the Egyptian president soon sealed with his signature, did not even mention Jerusalem.

This concession by As-Sadat to the Israeli aggressor, as well as the capitulatory stance taken by him on the Palestinian question, was judged a betrayal of their interests by the Arab world. Egypt was expelled from the League of Arab Nations and Cairo's membership of the Islamic Conference Organization was suspended.

The deep concern with which the Arab peoples view the problem of Jerusalem is no mere chance. Immediately after Camp David, the Israeli authorities began an intensive campaign of confiscation of Arab lands and dwellings in Jersualem.

Recently the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM told of these and other outrages by the Israeli authorities in the occupied eastern sector of Jerusalem. The newspaper never mentioned just one point--the fact that the Egyptian leadership, regardless of all the aggressors' crimes in the Arab part of Jerusalem and on occupied Arab lands, is conducting a dialog with Israel, normalizing relations with it in all spheres and, finally, knocking together a military alliance with Tel Aviv.

Against this background, the talks between Egypt and Israel on so-called "Palestinian autonomy" and As-Sadat's regularly repeated words about the need for a "just" solution to the problem of Jerusalem appear nothing other than a farce.

It is noticeable that whenever he is about to make or has just made a new concession to Tel Aviv, As-Sadat with propaganda aims in mind brings up the question of Jerusalem. Meanwhile it is known that talks with Israel on this question are not being conducted. [paragraph continues]

Tel Aviv does not want to hear of returning the eastern part of the city to the Arabs. It is obvious that all As-Sadat's talk about Jerusalem, as well as the talks on "Palestinian self-rule" which have reached a complete deadlock, are necessary for Cairo merely in order to whitewash the deal with the aggressor and to justify its capitulatory policy.

It is with the same aim that the Egyptian president has so zealously involved himself in the murky slander campaign mounted by imperialist circles around the Afghan events. Donning the garb of protector of Afghan Muslims from the alleged "Soviet threat," As-Sadat has begun to train gangs of cutthroats on Egyptian territory for reprisals against the peaceful Afghan, and let us note Muslim, population. As-Sadat hoped that he would succeed in surmounting the wall with which the Arab world has cut itself off from Cairo on a turbid wave of anti-Sovietism and religious fanaticism, but he has not managed this and has merely rendered another service to Tel Aviv and its patrons, distracting the attention of the peoples of the Near East from Israel's military preparations on the borders with Lebanon and Syria, from the buildup of U.S. military might in the region of the Persian Gulf, from the so-called "normalization" of relations between Egypt and Israel and finally from the problem of Jerusalem.

But meanwhile, as A. Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs has noted, "the events in Afghanistan cannot distract our attention from the problem of Jerusalem." "Most Arab leaders," the American magazine NEWSWEEK writes, "still consider the occupation of the West Bank of Jordan and East Jerusalem by Israel as the most serious threat to peace in the Near East."

The alarm of the Arab peoples is completely founded. Tel Aviv day and night reiterates that "Jerusalem is the eternal and indivisible capital of Israel" and continues its Judaization, believing that time is on Israel's side.

What happens next time will tell, as they say. But for the moment only the Egyptian-Israeli deal favors Israel--a deal which the Cairo regime concluded with the occupiers behind the back of the Arab peoples.

PLO PAPER QUOTED ON BENEFITS OF SOVIET-ARAB FRIENDSHIP

LD261324 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 26, TASS--FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, the central organ of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called upon the Arab peoples to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which are a necessary condition for the successful struggle of the Arab nation and the Arab people of Palestine for their lawful national rights.

Victory in our struggle against Israel and imperialism, for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and success in attaining Arab unity are impossible without friendship and alliance between the Arab countries and the socialist community in whose van the Soviet Union is going.

The Arab peoples have seen for themselves, the weekly points out, that reliance on Arab-Soviet friendship, principles alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, strengthen this staunchness of the Arabs and their resistance to Israeli aggression, promote the growth of their economic might and political influence.

RHODESIAN WHITES, BRITISH HOPE TO SPLIT PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD201400 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Last week the race-conscious Rhodesia held elections (?banking) on its apartheid system. The whites elected from among themselves 20 members of the future parliament. Aleksandr Fedorov comments:

On the election day the candidate of the Southern Electoral District, Ian Smith, was in Nevada, the United States, where he delivered a lecture on how successfully his regime protected wild life. The theme of his lecture was somewhat unusual considering that the preservation of life, wild or otherwise, wasn't Ian Smith's strong point.

The time and place for his educative work, however, had not been chosen thoughtlessly. Smith wanted to show the Americans that he enjoyed popularity and would be elected to the parliament even if he wasn't in the country on the election day. And it wasn't likely that after his lectures the sponsors of his visit continued discussing environmental protection with him.

Observers predict that the African elections, to be held from 27 to 29 February, will result in a situation unfavorable for Smith's puppet, Muzorewa, even though he started campaining earlier than his rivals and enjoyed the support of the so-called auxiliary forces and the British governor. The African public will not vote en masse for the bishop, who has been compromised by his collaboration with the racists and who, acting as the premier, has made it obvious that he couldn't care less about his countrymen's welfare.

Many observers also believe that if the Patriotic Front fails to unite its efforts it won't be able to rely on an absolute majority. London hopes that a coalition government will be formed. This would enable the white members of parliament to achieve what Lord Carrington failed to gain: the possibility to continue governing the country with the help of their man in the future coalition government, Muzorewa. The advocates of coalition have enough ground for their hopes. With Lord Soames' approval they systematically violate the London agreements and persecute those who hate to see Muzorewa regaining power.

The supporters of the Rhodesia Front have taken advantage of the fact that the Patriotic Front, at Robert Mugabe's suggestion, is campaining as two separate organizations under (?white law) and started an undeclared war against it. The goal of this war is to split the Patriotic Forces which, as the London conference showed, can withstand the attack only by consolidating their ranks.

The election among the white Rhodesians has shown that not all of them are in favor of frustrating the London agreements and indulging in shady deals and machinations. In the first place, the white settlers have got convinced that peace will come to the country not as a result of forcing puppets on the African population, but as a result of the Africans choosing their own government for themselves. [sentence as heard] If Lord Soames, in his attempts to serve Britain and the United States, keeps encouraging those who are against a fair solution of the Rhodesian problem, the fragile bridge of growing understanding will collapse. One can easily imagine the consequences considering the fact that the guerrilla forces in the country are quite substantial [word indistinct] Smith and Muzorewa already realized.

Besides, the progressive world and independent Africa will not allow the London agreements to be ignored. This has been clearly shown by last week's meeting of the Council of Ministers of the OAU.

British Machinations

LD210046 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The closer the polling days set for the African majority of Zimbabwe, the more obvious become the efforts of London and the local reactionaries to prevent the victory of the patriotic and progressive forces.

Actually, the whole bureaucratic machinery of the British Governor Lord Soames is working for Bishop Muzorewa and his United African National Council. That is the machinery which under the London agreements should guarantee the law and order, and fair and honest elections. But despite this obvious bias of the British administration the Bishop Muzorewa group, even according to the opponents of the progressive forces in Zimbabwe, can hardly hope for more than a quarter of the seats in parliament. At the same time it is predicted that from 60-80 percent of the seats will probably go to the organizations headed by Nkomo and Mugabe, which before and during the London conference acted together in a joint Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

The enemies of radical changes in Zimbabwe are first of all trying to capitalize on the two separate election campaigns of those organizations. As was the case before in other African countries, the most cunning instrument is being used, namely tribalism. It is being stressed in every way that Nkomo belongs to the Ndebele people and that he will not be supported by the Shona voters. The same argument is used to prove that the leader of the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union], Mugabe, who is a Shona, can't hope to win votes from the Ndebele people. It is indicative however that the two leaders are running in constituencies outside their home towns. They seem to be expressing confidence that the population of Zimbabwe will not be taken in by the propaganda of the racists and their backers. At the same time the new colonialist fortune tellers speak about various possible combinations in the future parliament, and their predictions are often openly provocative.

The versions are different, but all of them say that the future government coalition would not have either ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] or ZANU, which I emphasize, only recently acted together in the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. In other words, there are elements who would like very much to make the current separate campaigns of the front's participants as something permanent, and not only tactically but also politically and ideologically. In other words their attempts are sometimes not without success: to split the progressive patriotic forces of the Zimbabwe people, their attempts to undermine the transition of those forces in armed struggle to political struggle, a transition organized with such great effort. The march of events suggests that the long-term tasks of solving the protracted Rhodesian problem in a truly democratic way require closer unity of the patriotic forces. ZAPU and ZANU have election programs which are constructive and very similar. What is also important is that they contain none of the notorious black extremism of black racism. The two organizations have much experience in cooperating with each other in the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and in the armed struggle. Despite the pressure and the persistent attempts to split them, they went together through the extremely harsh political marathon at Lancaster House in London. In other words there is a good basis for frustrating the schemes of the racists and their Anglo-American benefactors.

SURINAM JUNIOR OFFICERS SEIZE POWER IN MILITARY COUP

LD271220 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to reports from Surinam, where a coup took place several days ago, the power in that Latin American country is in the hands of the national military council, consisting of eight junior officers. Five of them are executives of the soldiers trade union, the formation of which was opposed by the overthrown government. In its first document, the military council announced plans of creating a civil administration in the near future and proclaimed recognition of democratic rights and freedom.

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE IN SAN SALVADOR

LD201641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Situation Complicated"]

[Text] Madrid, 13 February--It is reported from El Salvador that members of the "28 February People's League" organization who seized the Spanish Embassy in this country have released Spanish Ambassador V. Sanchez-Mesas because of a deterioration in his health. Five people remain in the embassy building as hostages. Talks on their release were considerably complicated after clashes which took place yesterday in El Salvador.

Members of the revolutionary movement of students who had been occupying the Ministry of Education for 7 days left the building and released about 100 hostages after the authorities agreed to accept the students' demands. Yesterday they held a demonstration on San Salvador's central streets. News agencies attest that the police opened fire for no reason on the demonstration, made up mainly of young people aged from 12 to 15. According to preliminary figures four students were killed and several dozen wounded.

On the same day the police attacked the premises of the Christian Democratic Party, which for almost 2 weeks now has been occupied by a group of "28 February People's Leagues" members holding several hostages. During the attack 5 members of the "people's leagues" were killed and about 20 people were arrested. In this connection the detachment occupying the Spanish Embassy has supplemented the conditions for the hostages' release with a demand for the release of those under arrest.

GRISHIN CHAIRS MEETING ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS PREPARATIONS

LD271309 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Toward the 1980 Olympics"]

[Excerpt] A session of the city commission for the preparations for holding the 1980 Olympics in Moscow was held yesterday under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the commission's work were leading workers from a number of ministries and departments, main administrations and administrations of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

A report on progress in preparing trade enterprises toservice participants and guests at the 1980 Olympics was delivered by N.P. Tregubov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Trade Administration.

A report by V.A. Anisimov on progress in preparing artistic, decorative, reference and information work for the city and the Olympic sites was heard.

Taking part in the exchange of opinions were V.G. Bychkov, USSR deputy minister of trade, and V.A. Lazko, USSR deputy minister of the food industry. The commission adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

The commission session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

VARIATIONS TO CHERNENKO 15 FEB ELECTION SPEECH

The following variations to the item entitled "PRAVDA Reports Leaders Election Speeches to Constituents" and subtitled "Chernenko 15 Feb Speech" published in the 26 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page R 1, were taken from a TASS attributed report on Chernenko speech to voters carried on page 2 of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb Morning Edition:

Page R 4, paragraph 2, last line, IZVESTIYA reads ... Valerian Vladimirovich Kuybyshev, whose ebullient, multifaceted activity and personal qualities are, even today, an example for every party, state, economic and soviet leader ....

Page R 5, paragraph 2, line 5, IZVESTIYA reads ... of the management apparatus. The cadres' style of activity and their personal qualities are today becoming, to an increasingly high degree, a productive force and these find material embodiement in the results of production and education. The party aims ....

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

MARITIME FLEET OFFICIAL VIEWS TASKS OF ARCTIC NAVIGATION

LD271523 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Moscow Domestic correspondent interview with Vadim Matveyevich Pervov, head of administration at the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet, on party-government resolution on further economic and social development of ethnically inhabited northern areas--recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] [Perov] The chief trend is supplying the fleet with new ships which are necessary, first and foremost, for the solution of national economic problems in our country: for example, such an important problem as various freight shipments in the Arctic. An enormous amount of cargo is carried there, and the only means of transport that can carry it is the Maritime Fleet. Great attention is being paid in the next 5-year-period to supplying the fleet with new ships that can operate in the Arctic under difficult icy conditions. It is planned to supply the fleet with new, specialized ships primarily for carrying out import-export cargo.

[Question] Vadim Matveyevich, you mentioned new ships that our fleet would receive for further opening up the Arctic. In what way will these be different from the ships already in operation?

[Answer] First and foremost they will be larger in size, have a larger cargo carrying capacity and a correspondingly greater ability to navigate ice. This is because work in the Arctic now has to be different from before, when the navigation season was open for 4-5 months; in order to carry more cargo, operations have to go on for a greater time. We have in practice already solved the problem of year-round navigation from the mouth of the Yenisey River down to Dudinka. We are working on the problem of expanding the area in the Arctic where ships can navigate all year round. And this requires ships of a completely new class, ships which are stronger, which can withstand working in thick ice and which can withstand frosts down to -50 degrees in order to insure continuous freight shipments to Arctic supply points. These will be the so-called multipurpose dry-cargo ships which can be handled at a shore with no port facilities, an ice mooring or ports with proper facilities. These would have a deadweight of around 15,000 tons and a second series of such ships would have a slightly less deadweight of about 9,000 tons for carrying cargo to smaller ports. There will be special tankers, coming in two sizes, for delivering petroleum products to the Arctic: one with a deadweight of 6,000 tons and the other 2,000 tons. There will be ships for carrying bulk cargo, in particular cargo from the Norilsk mining and metallurgy combine, with a reinforced hull making it possible for them to navigate the Arctic all year round. For this we need many other types of ships, too. We need powerful tugs, icebreaker tugs, hydrography ships and many others. Of course there will also be ships for carrying out escort operations through the ice, in other words, icebreakers.

[Question] Recently, apart from the powerful atomic icebreakers, medium-size, so to speak "shallow-water" icebreakers have given a good account of themselves in Arctic conditions. I suppose the supply of such icebreakers to our fleet will continue?

[Answer] Yes, of course, these icebreakers are needed to escort ships into river mouths, including that of the Yenisey. Such large icebreakers as the Arktika or the Sibir simply cannot navigate the mouth of a river. That is why we call them "heavy icebreakers" [lineynyy ledokol], because they clear a path in the open sea. But the escorting of ships into the ports themselves must be done by slightly smaller icebreakers.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR RISE IN STOCKRAISING OUTPUT

LD271505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "More Produce from Livestock Units"]

[Excerpts] In the current indoor period, when many livestock units are experiencing a fodder shortage, the success of wintering depends to a decisive degree on the efficient use of fodder. As a rule matters are going on well where fodder shops are operating reliably. It is important to make the greatest possible efforts to improve rations and enrich them with nutritional supplements. It is possible and necessary to organize the collection of food leftovers, to supplement fodder stocks by means of procuring pine needles and preparing amidoconcentrate supplements and to make fuller use of waste from the processing industry. However, farm leaders and specialists and party organizations still not infrequently display a passive approach in this respect and fail to mobilize people to seek additional reserves, which leads to a fall in the level of output of meat and milk in the winter period. This situation can be observed on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bashkiria and Kirovogradskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts. The situation requires increased demands on the state of stockraising and cadre responsibility for the testing of the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

An important role is played in increasing commodity resources of meat, milk and eggs by the private plots of workers, kolkhoz members and employees. It is necessary to make full use of their consumer cooperatives in purchasing livestock products. In order to obtain additional produce it is necessary to more actively encourage a flow of produce from private plots and introduce contract relations and cooperation between such plots and public production more widely.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT STOCKMEN'S RALLY

LD261517 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] UZTAG--Stockraising is a vitally important sector of the national economy. The steady growth of this sector is the affair of the whole people, a common task. How to insure a rapid increase in livestock and poultry productivity and to improve qualitative indicators in stockraising were questions at the center of attention for participants in a rally of leading stockmen of Tashkentskaya Oblast, held on 1 February in Tashkent. Obkom First Secretary M.M. Musakhanov gave a report.

Speaking at the rally, Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, dwelt on pressing tasks in the development of agriculture and the important stockraising sector. The CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev himself are daily concerned with these questions and have given and are giving great practical help to the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. With the support of this help and the initiative of foremost stockraising workers, the task is to make effective use of allotted resources, more rapidly building and commissioning new complexes and more energetically implementing specialization and concentration in the sector. It is necessary always to remember that the further growth and development of stockraising are of enormous statewide significance, directly linked to satisfying Soviet people's growing demand for meat, milk and other food products. There is no doubt that stockmen and all working people of the oblast are fulfilling with honor the lofty socialist pledges they have adopted and are marking the concluding year of the 5-year plan, the year of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, with shock work in the Lenin style. The rally participants adopted an appeal to all working people in livestock units sections and stockraising complexes and to farm leaders and specialists, in which they called for strengthening work effort, for raising the efficiency and quality of all work in stockraising, for insuring prompt fulfillment of plans and pledges and for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. Taking part in the rally were members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau I.G. Anisimkin, T.N. Osetrov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, A.A. Khodzhayev, N.D. Kudayberdyyev, N. Makhmudov and G.M. Orlov.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 62D ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY, NAVY

Kulikov: Importance of Warsaw Pact

LD280911 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial Board interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "Tomorrow is Soviet Army and Navy Day": "Soldier, Preserve the Flame of Victory"]

[Excerpt] [Question] The 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization is marked this year. Please tell us about this defensive organization.

[Answer] The combat collaboration of the fraternal armies of European socialist states united within the framework of the Warsaw Pact has deep historical roots. At the very dawn of the formation of Soviet power in Russia, Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed that peoples who have chosen the socialist path of development "must be in close military and economic alliance, since otherwise the capitalists...will crush and stifle us one at a time."

In resolving the problem of the armed defense of the socialist fatherland Vladimir Ilich allotted a special role to the organization of an international combat alliance. Fighting in the ranks of the Red Army, the internationalist warriors considered it their vital cause to collectively defend the proletariat's revolutionary gains, regarding this as an international task of particular vital importance.

A new stage in this collaboration was inaugurated with the conclusion on 14 May 1955 of the military and political alliance between European socialist countries known as the Warsaw Pact. As is known, this act by the fraternal states was a retaliatory measure to the creation in 1949 by the major capitalist countries of Europe and America of the NATO bloc, whose aggressive aspirations were spearheaded from the first against the socialist countries.

Military and political events which have taken place in the world since the creation of the Warsaw Pact organization have convincingly confirmed its important role not only in defending the gains of socialism in the European Continent but also in strengthening peace throughout the world and creating the necessary external conditions for the successful building of socialism and communism.

Guided by communist and workers parties' instructions, the troops and naval forces of the Joint Armed Forces are increasing their combat readiness, improving their combat skill and doing everything possible to insure that the allied countries' peaceful labor and security are reliably defended.

Speaking at a meeting with voters, D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, said: "Soviet people can live and work peacefully. Our armed forces are always at a high level of combat readiness and are capable of speedily dealing a crushing rebuff to any aggression, from wherever it may come!"

Our army and navy, thanks to the party's tireless concern, have at their disposal modern weapons and all that is needed for victory over any enemy. But in speaking of our army's might we must say once again: We threaten nobody. All that is done in our country to strengthen the armed forces' combat might is dictated by the need for defense to insure the inviolability of our borders and our allies' security.

Ogarkov Reception

LD271323 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "In Honor of a Notable Date"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the armed forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, held a reception on 23 February on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The reception was attended by marshals of the Soviet Union, marshals of troops, generals, admirals and officers in the Soviet Army and Navy, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and representatives of party and soviet organizations.

Among the guests were the army, navy and air force attaches to foreign states' embassies.

The reception took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

A concert was given for those present.

MISSILE FORCES CAPABILITIES, READINESS EMPHASIZED

LD271643 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen M. Grigoryev, first deputy commander-in-chief of Strategic Missile Forces, under the rubric "Scientific and Technical Progress and Modern Weaponry": "Strategic Missile Forces"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Today we continue publication of replies to questions which the Editorial Board put to distinguished military leaders representing various branches of the armed forces and categories of troops.

1--What is the combat potential of modern arms and military hardware and what is the distinguishing feature of the present stage of their development?

2--What is the impact of this on the correlation between men and equipment and on the nature of military work?

In a short historical span the missile troops have become troops in a state of high combat readiness and a reliable shield for our state and the socialist community countries. Soviet strategic missiles have practically unlimited range and are capable of delivering massive-yield thermonuclear warheads with a high degree of accuracy. Practically any point on the globe from where an aggressor might take it into his head to threaten our motherland's freedom and independence is within missile striking distance. Many years ago the concept of geographical inaccessibility was eradicated once and for all from military terminology.

Missiles' enormous range and high accuracy do not exhaust all of nuclear missile weapons' combat attributes. An ICBM can reach altitudes of hundreds of kilometers and speeds enabling it to cover a distance of more than 10,000 kilometers in a matter of 28-30 minutes. Strategic missiles' cruising speed is 10 times greater than the initial velocity of an artillery shell. The distinct invulnerability of strategic missiles in flight is also due to their being fully autonomous, that is, independent of any ground control devices.

The power and reliability of modern motor installations, thermonuclear combat forces' high destructive force and the high level of automation of the processes of preparing missiles for launching are evidence of Soviet strategic missiles' high qualities. All means of armed combat which existed prior to the advent of nuclear missile weapons were to some extent dependent on climatic conditions. Strategic missiles are free of such dependence. They can be used in combat at any time of the year or the day under any meteorological conditions.

Strategic missiles' practically unlimited range, the enormous destructive force of the nuclear warheads they deliver to targets, their speed--many times the speed of sound--and their high accuracy make it possible to hit enemy military installations highly accurately and simultaneously over vast expanses of territory.

Fundamentally new combat control and communications equipment had to be developed for strategic missiles. The manifold increase in the speed with which commands and signals are transmitted, the need for combat control equipment to be highly resistant to jamming and for the rapid transfer, receipt and display of information made it necessary to develop and to introduce specialized computer equipment. The high level of automation of the processes of preparing missiles for launching achieved in this way and the rapid communication of commands enabled combat readiness to be considerably enhanced.

The Soviet Armed Forces' mighty nuclear missile weapons are a reliable guarantee of the peace and security not only of our motherland and the socialist community countries but also of all mankind. "As a socialist state, expansionist aspirations are alien to the Soviet Union," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, stressed in his election address. "Our country wants neither political dominion in the world nor a change in the existing order in other states by means of force. We have no need to expand our state boundaries. But we will resolutely defend what belongs to the Soviet people and what they have created with their own hands."

The nature of military work changed appreciably with the appearance of new equipment. It now requires a much greater degree not only of physical stamina but also of psychological fortitude, quick reactions and wide-ranging technical knowledge.

Absorbing the achievements of rapid scientific progress, missile troop officers and designers test the equipment at firing ranges and participate in the assembly and organization of complexes. They are developing a scientific system of exploitation and combat control techniques and performing constant combat duty. Love of their equipment is a characteristic feature of the missile troops.

Modern combat hardware cannot endure mediocre knowledge or poor practical skills. Only trained and highly-qualified experts can skilfully maintain it and use it effectively. It is no accident that more than 73 percent of missile troop officers have had a higher education and practically all of them possess a class qualification. Commanders, political organizers and party organizations display tireless concern for missile troops' ideological and political tempering and for the fostering of high vigilance and the desire to constantly improve their combat skill.

The Strategic Missile Forces are in a state of constant combat readiness. Missile troops on combat duty bear an enormous responsibility. Their equipment is unconventional, highly complex, and what is more is constantly changing, since science does not stand still. This requires not only a high degree of individual preparedness on the part of individual soldiers, but also excellent combat coordination among detachments.

As in other branches of the armed forces, the missile troops hold combined exercises, work on simulators and carefully study the material part of the weapons with which they are entrusted. But the main test of combat readiness--the test launch at the firing-range--we make as close as possible to real conditions. Every missile launch is a real schooling in combat skill.

Standing guard over peace and the motherland's security means always being in a state of combat readiness. "The missile shield" is how the Strategic Missile Forces are known, and this puts increased responsibility on every missileman.

GENERAL TOLUBKO ADDRESSES STRATEGIC FORCES COUNCIL

LD271425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Col A. Chumakov report: "Actively Introducing Leading Experience"]

[Text] A session of the Strategic Missile Forces Military Council has heard a report by Lt Col M. Kolosov, commander of a unit whose personnel initiated competition in the current training year. Assessing what has been achieved exactingly and from principled positions, the speakers devoted great attention to questions of improving the practice of cooperation between units and the method of summing up results and to the creation of an atmosphere in every military collective which makes it possible for servicemen to display their knowledge, capabilities, and zeal in combat labor to the full.

The speech by Col Gen P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Missile Forces Political Directorate, indicated the need for fuller utilization of the leading experience accumulated by the initiators of competition and its more active introduction into practice by all units and subunits.

The session was addressed by Army General V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. He gave concrete recommendations on further developing competition among the troops aimed at improving vigilance and combat readiness and at the excellent mastery of modern weapons and combat hardware.

SHKADOV EXAMINES ATTESTATION OF OFFICERS

LD261251 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 February 1980 published on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Army General I. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate, under the headline "After Attestation." Shkadov examines the attestation of officers and notes the need for senior officers to help officers after promotion. He goes on to note instances of an "irresponsible, unprincipled approach to attestation" and discusses the importance of objectivity in attestation.